

RECTOR AND BROWNIES: Girl Scout Sunday [p. 9

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# The Living Church

A Weekly Record of the News, the Work, and the Thought of the Episcopal Church.

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# Things to Come

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- 6. Second Sunday in Lent. Southern Brazil council.
- Girl Scout Sunday Third Sunday in Lent.
- 14. Citizenship seminar, United Christian Youth
- North Texas convocation, to 20th.
- - Fourth Sunday in Lent.
    "One Great Hour of Sharing," N.C.C.
- Annunciation. Executive committee meeting, United Church Men, N.C.C., to 27th.
- 27. Passion Sunday.

#### April

- Palm Sunday
- Monday before Easter Tuesday before Easter
- Wednesday before Easter
- Maundy Thursday Good Friday
- Easter Even 10. Easter Day

#### The Living Church Development Program

gratefully acknowledge the contribution listed below, given for the purpose of strengthening The Living Church as a vital link in the Church's line of communication.

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The Rev. VICTOR HOAG, D.D., Editor

# Ways of Learning

devices which are proving successful securing rich and active response from hildren. It will be noted that these are of so much ways of teaching (meaning he aggressive, planned approach of the eacher toward the pupils), but ways of parning, by which we mean that special provided for pupils to ave desirable educational experiences in heir own way, with as much originality is possible.

It is necessary for the teacher to inderstand each method, and how to set up the conditions for it. But once set in notion, the teacher's part is to allow much freedom, to do as little steering is may be. No one device, to be sure, should be employed constantly. When irst introduced, a new device may not catch on; but it will work better after the children are used to it. These are not gimmicks, not stunts. They have been tested in current use in our advanced classes, and will prove enjoyable wherever used with skill. They will

truly start pupils learning.
1. Group Bible study. This is the latest for adult classes, but is applicable for the reading ages of children and youth with the following adaptation: Bibles in the hand of every one. Passage to be studied written on board. Form groups of three. (This makes from two to four groups in most classes. Three can talk readily, no one is left out.) All are to read the passage silently three times. When a pupil thinks he understands, he starts to tell the others in his group what he thinks it means. They compare notes. They have been asked to decide what is the most important idea or lesson in the passage. After about five minutes, the groups report. Teacher puts summary of ideas on board or pad. Class tries to decide on the main

The teacher tries to stay out of it as much as possible, only suggesting a little when they are off the track. The central experience is that the Bible itself will speak to us if we let it. Teacher must not moralize, not try to force conclusions beyond the capacity of the class. What the pupils get will be theirs, and more truly learned than by the usual methods. Note that the passages chosen should not be stories, because their attention is more

apt to be called to the action than to meanings. Try some of St. Paul's words—yes, even for ten-year-olds. Thus: Ephes. 4:1-6; I Cor. 9:24-27; I Cor. 10:16-17; I John 4:7-11. But try it, and see if they do not enter into it more eagerly than by the old way of "reading round" one verse each.\*

2. Role Playing. This is easier than would seem, and the children will do it readily, once they are used to it. Just say, "Suppose we act this out. Helen be the mother, and John the boy who has just broken the window." Without even changing places, they can invent a few lines in character. The teacher "cuts" just before it drags, and asks two others to try it. Always there is deeper understanding then (or later) of the personal feelings and relations involved in any situation — Biblical or modern. By this learning may be started.

3. Problem-facing. A carefully designed story is told, ending with the call for some decision — "What do you think he did?"

4. Opinion Probing. In this, the teacher plays a more active part by proposing that the class try to find out what its members think about a certain subject — say, stealing, conscience, family quarrels, allowances, fighting, home work, fear. The teacher probes for the honest opinions of each, without praise or blame. Then the clincher: "Why do you think so? Can you remember who taught you that? Why do some people differ from you?"

Probing is a preliminary stage, not final, but they are learning from each other by honest self-expression. Imperfect standards will be corrected later.

5. Sharing an Experience. They have recently seen a Confirmation, a Baptism, had a trip to the altar, organ, or lectern. Now they compare notes, ask questions, create a common mind out of the experience. The teacher adds just enough to clear up misunderstandings.

There are other ways of learning, but unless the teacher arranges that such situations be provided, learning — that is, original response — will not take place very often. Create these learning situations as often as you can.

<sup>\*</sup>For help in this method, get Discovering Our Bible, by Susanne De Diettrich, Source Publishers, Nashville. A most helpful little book.



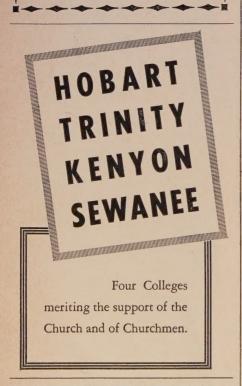


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# SORTS AND CONDITIONS

GROWING OLD has become one of the hardest jobs a man or woman can tackle in modern America. It has probably never been easy to grow old successfully, but in a world where success is measured by an unyielding standard of activity and productivity and most easily recognized by the dollar sign, anyone who is unfortunate enough to live past his productive years has to learn to be a failure.

CHRISTIANITY, which ought to know and preach a more meaningful standard of success, often falls into the trap of accepting the standards of the world around it. What are you taking on for Lent? If your rule is full of additional activities, no matter how "religious" or "spiritual" they are it is the precise opposite of the rule adopted by our Lord when He went into the wilderness and for forty days saw no one, said nothing, did nothing, and took the bare minimum of food and drink.

PERHAPS it would be a good thing if we made Lent a training ground for old age, and spent forty days making constructive use of the opportunities to do nothing that will stretch endlessly before us in our declining years.

WHAT ARE the uses of loneliness, silence, inactivity? When the door to the world is closed, is there any door that opens inward, and where does it lead? For the moment, don't think about the other people who are, or will be, your responsibility. If you are 18, or 28, or 38, or 48, the time has already arrived to think of your own old age. Is there anything you have, or anything you are, that will still be a contribution to the joy of the universe when you are 88?

POVERTY, chastity, and obedience—these are the three "counsels of perfection" which characterize the discipline of the religious orders. The Gospels commend them to us without making them a requirement for everyone. But if we live long enough, "perfection" is thrust upon us by the sheer attrition of time. The pity of it is that we may not recognize it for what it is.

WEALTH, love, and authority — aren't these the things that make life worth living? Our upbringing, our education, our business activities, and our personal associations are all based on the implicit assumption that the good life is the life which provides everybody a fair share of these three things. If they are ruled out of the picture, what is left?

ISN'T it true that even our idea of the highest possible virtue, the greatest personal achievement, is for a man to sacrifice his own stake in these things so that his fellowmen may have possessions, pleasure, and power?

THUS, Lent is naturally meaningless (or nearly meaningless) to us. We cannot understand how "giving up" has any value unless it is the means of "taking on" something either for ourselves

or for our fellowmen. Similarly, contemplative religious orders—those that do not teach or evangelize or engage in extensive works of mercy—strike us as simply incomprehensible and unnecessary. And old age appears to us to be an awkward in-between achievement of the medical profession, which has learned how to keep us alive but has not yet learned how to keep us young.

BUT the example of Christ and the teaching of the Church set a different goal before us — not another "-ivity," something else to do, but the task of being itself, which is the contemplation of God. This work can call forth all the intellectual energies and subtleties of a Thomas Aquinas; or it can be done with the simplicity of the old French peasant who explained to his pastor, "I am looking into the face of Jesus Christ and He is looking at me."

WHAT DOES contemplation do? What does it accomplish? The masters in this realm tell us that this is a rather comical question. The whole creation, with its flaming galaxies, its pulsing forces, the winds and the tides, the rocks and the rivers—all this is a sort of side-effect an overflow, a skimming off of the contemplation of the Father by the Son, of the Son by the Father, in the unity of the Holy Ghost.

THE ANTS march about our houses picking up the crumbs and scraps which we have carelessly allowed to fall within their reach. To the ants, the purpose of human beings and of houses is the crumbs. Similarly, the cosmos we know is simply the crumbs of the divine economy. A super-ant, a rational ant - an aged one, perhaps, with nothing else to do — might look at the face of a human being and learn a truth that leaves him an ant indeed, but an ant that has discovered something amazing about the universe: that human beings are an end in themselves. And, on the basis of this knowledge, he might even increase his fellow-ants' wisdom as to the causes and purposes and availability of crumbs.

THE INCARNATE LORD brings us the news that we ants are loved by the divine maker of crumbs, who does not regard us superciliously as we regard ants. But objectively speaking, we are unnecessary and, in a sense, accidental; we are a by-product of the contemplation of God by God, and the crowning fact about our humanity is that we, too, are destined to contemplation of the same glory that tossed off the universe as a by-product of the main business of eternity.

IS IT impractical for ants to have such ideas? Should they rather be busy with the crumbs and the filling of their larders? The answer to that is that a time will come when we take more from the larder than we can possibly put into it; if practicality is really the purpose of life, we can be sure that we shall enter the hell of uselessness before we die.

PETER DAY.

# LETTERS

When minds meet, they sometimes collide. The editor believes, however, that the opinions of his correspondents should be taken at least as seriously as his own.

Duly Qualified

n the editorial "Choosing a Rector". C., February 6th], you cause much fusion by seeming to set "custom" and w" together as of equal authority, and misstating the function of the parish try. How can you say that the vestry not a "secular authority," when it holds session of all the physical property and I estate of the parish, makes the finanle budget, determines parish salaries, is for and receives and disburses the ids for the support of its work?

The parish vestry is the temporal head the Church in the parish, just as the hual diocesan convention is the temporal ad of the Church in the diocese. A recise elected by the temporal authority of parish and a bishop is elected by the nporal authority of the diocese. In this carry on the custom which has been rule of the Church of England for ndreds of years: the "patron" who ms the advowson appoints the rector, d the King, as temporal head of the nurch, appoints the bishops.

This right of the vestry of a self-suprting parish in the Protestant Episcopal nurch to elect the rector has come down om the colonial period. It was establed in Virginia as the first English lony in America, not only by the law the colony, but also by the decision of e Attorney-General of England, Sir Edard Northey, in the year 1703. The estion was officially referred to him by e Governor of Virginia. In his decision wrote:

"I am of opinion: the advowson and right presentation to the churches is subject to e law of England (there being no express w of the Plantation made further concerng the same). Therefore when the Parishners present their Clerk, and he is inducted the Governor (who is to, and must, induct the presentation of the Parishioners), the cumbent is in for life, and cannot be disacted by Parishioners." (See William Stens Perry's Historical Papers Relating to the History of the Church in Virginia, 126-7.)

This continued the law in Virginia, and as adopted elsewhere in parishes after ey had become self-supporting: and it as taken over in principle into the dioses of the Protestant Episcopal Church ter 1783, and is today the general law the Church.

Sir Edward Northey's opinion closes ith the following statement: "By the ws above stated in this case, no minter is to officiate as such till he hath own to the Governor he is qualified cording as the said Act for Induction

The "Act for Induction" to which he ferred read: "No minister to be addited to officiate in this country but such shall produce to the Governor a Testionial that he hath received his ordination from some Bishop in England, and all then subscribe to be conformable the orders and constitutions of the nurch of England, and the laws there

ablished, upon which the Governor is

requested to induct the said minister into any parish that shall make presentation of him." (See Hening's Statutes at Large, 11:44.)

Our present-day canon carries out the provision set in the colonial law. What is set forth in that early law as being required to make a clergyman "duly qualified" to serve as rector of a parish was Anglican ordination, and promise to obey the laws of the Church. That might properly include today evidence that he had "for three years past" been living in obedience to the laws of Church and of State, and had done no adverse act for which he might be brought to ecclesiastical trial.

A bishop who should go beyond these requirements to establish, either out of his own conscience or his own will further requirements, would seem to be treading upon very unsafe ground, infringing upon the rights of the laity within the Church, and breaking the law that has been fundamental since we became a national Church—that the parishioners of a parish, acting through the vestry, as their elected representatives, have the right to select their own rector.

(Rev.) G. MacLaren Brydon Historiographer, Diocese of Virginia Richmond, Va.

#### Editor's Comment:

The vestry is, of course, a "temporal" authority, but it is not a secular authority because the Church dictates the requirements for its parishes and vestries and supervises their acts. Dr. Brydon is quite right in pointing out that the narrow interpretation which he places on the word "qualified" depends on the continuity of American with English canon law. But, as Mr.\* Dykman points out in the Annotated Constitution and Canons, one of the first things the post-Revolutionary Church did was to provide the Church with a means to supervise and "confirm or reject" a parish's choice of a rector (Canon 17 of 1789). The question at issue is the extent and degree of that supervision.

Much confusion has arisen in the Church press from supposed rebuttals of Mr. Dykman's argument which were actually rebuttals of the argument of the original annotator, Dr. White. Mr. Dykman, on the contrary, notes: "While the present editor agrees completely with [Dr. White's] conclusion, he can find no basis for it in English ecclesiastical law from which it seems on the contrary a departure. . . . The American Church took the earliest opportunities to return to older and sounder rules."

Dr. Brydon's scholarly comments

\*Col. Jackson A. Dykman, D.C.L., is a "Dr." as well as the others. We refer to him as "Mr." because this seems to be the customary usage among doctors of law.

will help to remind Evangelical Churchmen that their heritage also stems from English ecclesiastical laws and usages. (We are unrepentant about regarding law and custom as Siamese twins).

The decisions of secular courts bearing on this point serve at the very least to demonstrate our editorial insistence that the secular courts will refuse to declare a dissatisfied bishop satisfied; and the American cases we have seen quoted generally give a broader meaning to the word "qualified" than the English sense of "canonically qualified."

#### Convention Deputy

Without intending to detract from the honor given to Dr. R. O. Lanier in being elected an alternate deputy to General Convention [L. C., February 6th], it seems that the diocese of Texas stole a march on the whole American Church when the Rev. Thomas W. Cain, a colored priest of Houston, was elected a clerical deputy to the 1889 General Convention. (He lost his life in the Galveston flood.)

In that Convention three Negroes were members: Bishop Ferguson and the Rev. Paulus Moort from Liberia, and the deputy from Texas.

This seems interesting in the present turmoil.

Authority for the above information is the History of the Afro-American Group of the Episcopal Church, by the late Dr. George Freeman Bragg.

(Rev.) G. A. Stams Rector, St. Philip's Church Grand Rapids, Mich.

#### Okinawa

I was glad to see the story and picture of the new Okinawa church [L. C., February 6th]. The Living Church has been good about featuring this recently-established field. That is as it should be—Okinawa is the first new foreign mission field since Bishop Brent went to the Philippines in 1901; 50 years, for the Okinawa mission began in 1951. It was set up by the General Convention in 1949, but took time to take root.

Only one thing wrong with the news item: you did not mention the head of the mission, the Rev. Canon Wm. C. Heffner! He and I went out together, and we shared our fortunes for three years. My prayer is that the Okinawa mission becomes a missionary district, and that Bill Heffner will be the first missionary bishop. The Bishop of Honolulu has the episcopal oversight at present, but 5000 miles of long-distance oversight must be a strain.

The members of General Convention in Honolulu this Fall will probably have a chance to see Canon Heffner, and I hope their conclusion is the one I have expressed.

(Rev.) NORMAN B. GODFREY Rector, St. Peter's Church Bennington, Vt.

# ARMED FORCES

# West Point Chaplains

Brigadier General Edwin J. Messinger, Commandant of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, has attempted to clarify the chaplain situation at West Point. He has labeled as "erroneous" some of the views held. Several Non-Roman communions have requested that the religious ministry at West Point be brought under the Army Chaplaincy Corps, and have claimed that only Episcopal clergymen were assigned to the Protestant Cadet Chapel.

It has also been urged that Congress repeal legislation passed in 1896 stipulating that spiritual services at the academy are to be provided by a civilian rather than a military chaplain.

Defending the civilian chaplaincy for West Point, General Messinger, chairman of the Cadet Religious Welfare Board, stressed that every other contact of the cadets is with men in uniform as "this constant presence of military authority is a necessary part of instilling respect for and pride in the service."

Since many of the young men had never before been away from home, he said, it was felt that they should have available for counsel and guidance a person not vested with military rank.

Turning to the charge that only Episcopal clergymen are assigned to the Protestant Cadet Chapel, General Messinger admitted that the appointments "have long been from the Episcopal Church." But he emphasized that no "policy" determined the appointments. Chaplains were chosen on the basis of qualifications only, he said.

In the selection of the last two chaplains, he added, "serious consideration was given to men of other denominations and they either did not measure up as well to the spiritual qualifications of leadership which we sought, or they voluntarily declined consideration for personal reasons."

He added that the eight-man board which recommended the present chaplain was composed of representatives of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Lutheran Churches, and included one "Protestant — no preference." The majority, he said, were not Episcopalians.

Gen. Messinger explained that the



BISHOP EMRICH
Not casually or lightly.

services at the Cadet Chapel are nondenominational and that the current chaplain is assisted by a Presbyterian. He said a broad program of guest preachers brings to the Cadet Chapel pulpit each month members of all principal Protestant Churches.

Gen. Messinger is a member of the United Lutheran Church in America and is affiliated with the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer at Kingston, N. Y.

# WORSHIP

# **Evening Communion**

In a recent pastoral letter, Bishop Emrich of the diocese of Michigan recommended the use of evening services of Holy Communion on Saints' Days.

"Consider the whole matter of our Saints' Days. If we continue in the way we are going, it is clear that fewer and fewer people will celebrate them. Why? Because most parishes hold their celebration of Saints' Days at eight, nine, or ten o'clock on a weekday morning when very few people can attend. The typical congregation of a weekday celebration of a Saint's Day is a handful of women. If this practice continues, the culture of America will continue to push our celebration of Saints' Days completely out of the lives

of our people. It is up to the Churchl do some profound and careful thinkl because the whole purpose of our Churc life is to lead people to God and to cont the Gospel to them.

"I was, therefore, very much please when the vicar of one of our missions a quested that I permit him to have a Saini Day celebration of the Holy Communa on a weeknight, following the examples the early Church, followed by a par supper. This experiment was an immediate success, and in the fellowship of the mision a sizeable congregation met to he the meaning of the Saint's life and to commune with their Lord. Faced by the sain facts of our culture, and following the example, I gave special permission to a Cathedral to do the same, and they, that a most heartening experience.

"I would like to suggest the follows principles which should govern event

"(1) The service should always be special service, never entered into, course, casually or lightly. It should announced as a special service, and a people should be asked to carefully pa

pare for it.

"(2) It should, of course, always precede and never follow a church suppersu

"(3) A brief talk on the life of a Saint should be given either at the serving or afterward in the parish hall.

"I hope that no priest in this diocal will thoughtlessly permit our Saints' De to be neglected, and that you will justify me in realizing that special event Communion services are designed to futher the faith once delivered to the Sain How else do we preserve for our or people the precious heritage of our Sain Days?

"I want it clearly understood that at evening Communion service is held at request and follows, of course, a wid spread tradition of the Anglican Communion in both England and Canada."

# MINISTRY

# Death of Dr. McGregor

The Rev. Daniel A. McGregor, former executive secretary of the division of religious education of National Coucil, died February 20th of a heart attanear his home in New Rochelle, N. He was 73.

Dr. McGregor was born in Ottaw Can. As a young man he went to Inc as a missionary for the YMCA for fi years and taught at Ewing Christi College, which he helped establish the

TUNING IN: The 20 or so saints' days specifically provided in Prayer Book with proper lessons for Morning and Evening Prayer (p. xliv) and Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for Holy Communion (pp. 226f) all commemorate New Testament

worthies. But a Collect (with Epistle and Gospel) for 'Saint's Day" (name to be inserted) is provided (p. 258) primarily, it would seem, for non-Biblical saints to who Episcopal churches are in fact dedicated (p. xlii).

rdained in 1922, Dr. McGregor was iest in charge of Holy Cross Imman-1 Mission in Chicago until 1925. He en served as rector of St. Mark's hurch, Glen Ellyn, Ill., until 1929, hile studying at the University of Chigo and at Seabury Western. From 329 to 1933 he was professor of dogatic theology at Western Theological minary. He has lectured at the Colge of Preachers and is reported to have benducted missions or preached in every ocese in the United States. He was posidered one of the leading theologians the country.

From 1933 to 1946 Dr. McGregor as with National Council as executive ecretary of the division of religious education. From 1947 to 1949 he served as isiting professor of theology at the University of the South. Retired in 1949, the has been serving as associate of Trindy Church in New Rochelle, and, since ust November, as locum tenens of St. Yaul's Church, Ossining, N. Y. He was in his way to St. Paul's in his car when cruck with the heart attack from which e died.

Dr. McGregor is survived by his wife, Bella Tomkins McGregor; a son, the tev. Robert Foster McGregor, rector f St. Stephen's Church, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; a daughter, Mrs. William M. Veber, wife of the rector of All Saints' Church, Littleton, N. H., three grand-hildren, three sisters, and three brothers.

# NATIONAL COUNCIL Great Opportunities

By ELIZABETH McCRACKEN

As usual at the annual meeting of National Council, the presentation and adpotion of the budget was of primary nterest and importance. P. Blair Lee of Pennsylvania presented the report of the Department of Finance, substituting for James Garfield of Massachuetts, absent because of illness. After the manimous vote for the budget of \$5,837,966, an increase of \$108,525 over the budget for 1954, the Presiding Bishop made a significant speech, saying earnestly:

"It took the Church a long time to recover from the depression. There were complaints when we used undesignated egacies to balance the budget, as we had to do. In 1945 or 1946 the time came when we could balance the budget without using undesignated legacies Yet, even then, we had to turn to those legacies. In 1948 we decided to use nothing from undesignated legacies for the budget except in emergencies. Now, we have \$1,000,000 in reserve in those legacies. And now we have

great opportunities; and we hope that we can use from this reserve to meet certain vital needs and opportunities."

The matter was put out to the vote and unanimously passed. Whereupon Bishop Sherrill said:

"This is a very happy moment. It means that we must be cautious. Yet we can use these capital funds. Another considerable undesignated legacy is coming in soon."

H. M. Addinsell, Treasurer of National Council, then moved that what is known as the China Fund be added to undesignated legacies. This was approved.

The expanding budget is made possible by the greater number of dioceses and missionary districts meeting or oversubscribing their quotas. In 1954, 98 of 99 met expectations. Largest items in the budget are \$2,273,796 for the Overseas Department and \$1,376,660 for the Home Department.

# Builders for Christ

Bishop Hobson of Southern Ohio, chairman of the Department of Promotion, gave a report on the Builders for Christ campaign ; \$3,808,365.87 had



REV. JOHN MIDWORTH The "why" of missions.

been pledged, an increase of \$373,455.43 over the amount reported in December. To date, \$2,624,917.38, in cash has come in. Bishop Hobson said:

"We shall be over the top with the whole \$4,150,000 by the time of General Convention if all pay. I want to express to the Church through National Council our appreciation to all who have worked and are working to meet or to pass quotas."

# Christian Education

The Rev. Dr. David R. Hunter, director of the Department of Christian Education, began his report by unfolding a huge sheet of printed paper, and saying:

"I should like to show you the 'newness' of the 'New Curriculum' by letting you see the Fourth Grade Reader in this shape. It will have four colors. All the manuscripts for the courses coming out this year are ready. We hope to have the courses ready to show you at the April meeting, a few days before publication date in early May."

Calling upon the Rev. John B. Midworth, executive secretary of the Adult Division of the Department, Dr. Hunter took the moment while Mr. Midworth came forward, to say:

"The Adult Division has to deal with basic missionary ignorance. A police sergeant to whom Paul and Silas were mentioned asked: 'Paul who?' [laughter.] There are actually many as ignorant of our great missionary objective as that man was of our first great missionary."

Mr. Midworth outlined the task and objectives of the Adult Division, saying in part:

"A staff committee on Missionary Education has been established, made up of the directors or their deputies of every department of National Council who have a particular concern for this field, with the executive secretary of the Adult Division as convener. The committee took upon itself as its first task the effort to make a distinction between missionary education and missionary information. Missionary education was defined as stimulating, assisting, and encouraging an acceptance of the Christian imperative, giving insights which will find their completion in expression through the lives of people and the Church. Missionary information was defined as the provision of facts in a setting which will encourage action on the basis of those facts. It was recognized that missionary information and missionary education are essential and complementary parts of the same process.

"It was the conviction of this group that whereas the Church has spent much effort in the production and dissemination of information and data concerning the missionary work of the Church and the needs of people in missionary areas, it has not been nearly as effective in helping persons to understand the 'why' of missions. One of the responsibilities of this committee, therefore, is to meet this need of providing sound missionary education resources which will be available to the whole

Church.

"In order that these materials may be soundly produced and soundly used, the

TUNING IN: ¶Campaign entitled Builders for Christ is a captal funds drive that got under way early in 1954, goal of which was to raise \$4,150,000 (or more) to meet urgent capital needs of the Episcopal Church at home and abroad. Of these,

the Church's theological seminaries were to be given priority, (allocation of \$2,000,000), with \$1,225,000 for overseas, \$800,000 for home missions, and \$125,000 for campaign expenses. Actual canvassing began last May.

committee has undertaken another task of providing for the Church a statement in the form of a book, setting forth the basic theology of missions, showing the mission of the Church to be an expression of the Church's vocation - an expression of the Church being the Church. On the basis of these principles, educational and informational resources will be developed to assist the Church in deepening its understanding of the missionary impact which is now being carried on both in the whole scope of its life, as well as in specific areas."

The discussion which immediately followed was on a matter of publication procedure. The Rev. George M. Alexander of Upper South Carolina, opened it when he said:

"I should like to see the material of the Department before it goes to press; I mean before it comes off the press.

Dr Hunter replied:

"I thought that was delegated to the Curriculum Division.'

The Rev. Dr. Matthew M. Warren of New Hampshire took the floor to say:

"We may be able to do that in time. It would not be possible with the present units. Perhaps we might with the next set of units. I see no reason why not. We have to meet certain dates; also to allow time for rewriting, etc. If we should add another step to the 14 already in use, it would mean more [human] machinery."

Dr. Hunter said:

"We will circularize National Council members, and send the material to all who express a wish to see it, when we send it to Curriculum Division members."

The Presiding Bishop made a most important editorial point here, when he

"Members of National Council might feel that their suggestions, after seeing the material, [in mimeographed form] must be considered. They should have the material on the ground of being interested in it; not as being responsible for it. We have the best staff I know of [the Curriculum Division]. If they can't produce a curriculum, no one can. I should not be willing to have this plan we are discussing carried out, if National Council members thought they could do more than simply make suggestions.

Dr. Hunter said cordially:

"We should want you to be familiar with all our material; and will gladly send you manuscript copies if you wish.

The Ven. Arthur O. Phinney, archdeacon of the Lowell Archdeaconry in the diocese of Massachusetts, on loan to National Council as consultant on camps and conferences, to the Department of Christian Education, made his report next. He had spent two and one half months investigating the situation as to camps and conferences in 74 dioceses.

In recommending 1956 budget provision for service to camps and conferences, Archdeacon Phinney suggested the following:

"(1) Formulation of a basic philosophy of camps and conferences and patterns of organizational structure for different types of camps and conferences: family, adult, youth, children, day camps, work camps, etc. (2) Formulation of minimum standards of administration, programming, and leadership training. (3) Publication of program guides which will integrate camp programs with the total parish and diocesan educational program. (4) Gathering of resource material and building up of files of pertinent data for use in such areas as camp sites, buildings, facilities, health, sanitation, administration, etc.

# Probationary Duty

Bishop Louttit of South Florida made his report as chairman of the Armed Forces Division, with an informal account of various activities of the division, saving:

"I should like to speak of one or two things that we are doing for chaplains. We pay their Church Pension premiums, since they do not get pensions from the Army except when on active duty. We have held retreats and spiritual conferences for chaplains. Then, we are working on the problem of making home parishes realize and do their duty of keeping in touch with the men on duty. The Woman's Auxiliary are ready to do this; but the ladies do not write the sort of letters the men like to get [laughter]. So we must get more men to write.'

Bishop Louttit then turned to the need of more chaplains, saving:

"We need more chaplains. There is a demand for Episcopal chaplains. Other Churches ask for them. But, as it is, not all of our 105 chaplains are with the men in the field. Some have been promoted to staff positions. Let me say here that it is utter rot that Episcopal chaplains 'abandon the priesthood' when obliged to serve in an inter-Church capacity.

'Chaplain Plumb [the Rev. Robert J. Plumb, executive secretary of the Armed Forces Division and I are visiting seminaries. The deans welcome us; and the seminarians come to us and say: 'I never thought of being a chaplain myself!' The men get the idea that they will be under an authority that they will not be under. We explain that only the Chief-of-Chaplains and the Commandant have any control over them.

"Men in seminaries may go on probationary duty, in summer, with the rank of second lieutenant, or ensign, and get credit at their seminaries for their chaplain duty, as clinical training. We don't want any chaplain who does not want to serve. We now allow a regular chaplaincy after one year from graduation from the seminary. We don't put pressure on men. Also, excellent men, doing a fine job where they are in parishes, etc., are not alway the men to choose as chaplains. It is not job for any and every man.

When Bishop Louttit ended his 1 port, Bishop Gray of Connecticut ask a question which other Council member said had been in their own minds:

"How can these seminarians be appoint ed chaplains, if not yet ordained?"

Bishop Louttit answered that the Church must grant approval, regarding the status of the seminarians as prob tionary. Their work as chaplains is the same category as their other "sun mer work," which is often similar some of the work they will do later d as deacons. It is such work as even layman might do.

# Place of Reference

Bishop Horstick of Eau Claire, chair man of the Advisory Committee d Town and Country of the National Council, held the attention of the Coul cil with his first report. Bishop Horstid

"This Advisory Committee is valuable because it provides a place of reference for those who know different phases town and country work. Our rural train ing program has six aims. (1) It provide a ministry and the Sacraments to Chura people in rural areas, open country, and small towns. This is a tremendous fiel: More than one half of the population of the United States is in this field. (2) provides continuous Christian educatio for country Churchpeople. (3) It seeks # win the unchurched. (4) It discovers the extent of organized Church work and seeks to strengthen it. (5) It cooperated with other communions to improve com munity life. (6) It awakens the clergy # the opportunities in rural work. Alread it has developed a sense of vocation for work in rural fields. Less and less do wa hear of clergy waiting to get away from country to city. We are tied in with the seminaries, whose students get credits for Roanridge work. There is no feeling an longer that a man serving in a small tow or the country is a forgotten man. These men are doing work that is recognized a of the first importance and they know

# Endowment Fund

The Rev. Dr. William G. Wright director of the Home Department offered a resolution, asking that th \$72,000 allocated to St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C., from Builden for Christ for the erection of a men' dormitory, be added instead to the en dowment fund of that college. Mone for the dormitory has been secured from outside gifts. It is extremely importan to raise the endowment fund up to \$300,000, or St. Augustine's runs th risk of losing its A rating. Dr. Wright' resolution was unanimously adopted.

# abury Press Preview

Leon McCauley, manager of the Seay Press, announced that a "brochure view" of the courses in the Seabury ries, to be published in May, will be t to every parish, with an offer of a aple kit of the materials at a cost of 10, or a 10% discount on the regular ce of \$10.

# orld Relief d Church Cooperation

The Rev. Almon R. Pepper, director the Department of Christian Social lations, made the report on World lief and Church Cooperation. He ted that 640 refugee families have en re-settled in the past year in the nited States by Episcopalians, 200 ore than by any other Church particiting in Church World Service. Durz 1954 the committee distributed a cal of \$437,445.99 for refugee and nergency relief, overseas scholarships, d interchurch aid throughout the orld. Most of this money came out of e annual budget of the Church, but is was supplemented by individual ntributions to the Presiding Bishop's and for World Relief, in the amount \$54,079.22 in 1954.

The largest single allocation was 5,000 for the World Council of hurches' service to refugees and immiants in Europe and Asia. Among the other allocations were grants for ergy training and relief in Eastern rthodox Churches in Greece, Western d Eastern Europe; reconstruction and lief for Old Catholic Churches in ermany, Austria, Holland, and Switzland; and similar aid to other Churchin India, Southeast Asia, and the Iediterranean area.

# or Better Understanding

Bishop Scaife of Western New York ported for the Committee on Ecumenal Relations. An especially important ction taken by the Committee was the pointment of a sub-committee to estabsh closer relations with the Church of ngland and its work in this field, "in rder to understand them and have them nderstand us better." The sub-comittee consists of Bishop Block of Caliornia, Bishop Donegan of New York, ne Rev. James W. Kennedy, and Clif-ord P. Morehouse.

# Fifts and Loans

Bishop Block of California, chairman f the Overseas Department, announced nat an anonymous gift had made posble the erection of a Science Hall at Cuttington College, in Suakoko, Liberia. wo loans also were reported. These vere \$3,500 to the Bishop of the Panama Canal Zone for the purchase, repair, and improvement of several cottages to serve as staff dwellings and office space; and \$10,000, also to the Bishop of the Panama Canal Zone, for the building of a rectory at Camp Coiner.

# Help for Far East

The report on the Good Friday Offering aroused keen interest. In 1954, the offering amounted to \$73,125.60. With the sum remaining from the 1953 Offering, the amount of \$82,425.14 was in hand for Church projects in the Near

Bishop Bentley, vice-president of the Council and director of the Overseas Department, gave a detailed account of the grants made. The Jerusalem and Near East Mission received \$18,000 in 1954. The Joint Commission on Assistance to the Eastern Orthodox Churches received \$10,968.84. By a mandate of General Convention, these two projects must always be included in the grants made from the offering.

Other grants were \$12,000 for the relief program of the Bishop in Jerusalem; \$15,000 for the relief program of the National Council of Churches; and \$6,000 for the Arab relief work of the World Council of Churches. Full support of the work of the Rev. Pitts S. Willand, on the staff of the Bishop in Jerusalem, amounting to \$8,906.30 was granted. Still other projects were \$500 for the Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews, and \$2,000 each for the Bishop of Iran and the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature.

# Travel Expenses

There was some discussion of the responsibility of travel expenses to General Convention of Council members who may be deputies from their dioceses. The following resolution, presented by Bishop Gray of Connecticut, was adopted:

Resolved, That travel expenses for members of National Council who are also deputies to the 1955 General Convention shall be provided on the basis of

# The Cover

The date of this issue, March 6th, is Girl Scout Sunday. The picture shows the Rev. Alfred R. Malone, rector of St. John's, Mason City, Iowa, greeting Brownie Scouts arriving at the church for services on Girl Scout Sunday last year.

differences (where required to make up a deficit) between the amount provided for the deputies of their respective dioceses and the actual minimum required."

The travel is to be understood as tourist accommodation and the extent of the responsibility of National Council to cover only the time of the Council meeting in Honolulu, which is only one day, September 3d, in addition to travel.

## Pensions

The Very Rev. Clarence R. Haden, Ir., of West Missouri, startled the Council when he took the floor just before the adjournment of the Council meeting, to deliver a message from the Synod of the Southwest, saying:

"At its recent meeting, the Synod passed two resolutions. The first was to the effect that the pensions of the Church Pension Fund are now insufficient, and therefore, a study should be made of the El Paso Plan, presented and discussed at the General Convention of 1949, but with no action taken. The second resolution was that the El Paso Plan should again be brought to the attention of the Church. I was instructed by the Synod to present the matter to the National Council. The Church Pension Fund is a part of General Convention, and reports to General Convention, not to National Council. Between the Church Pension Plan and the El Paso Plan there is a difference: the Church Pension Fund assures fixed pensions. With the El Paso Plan, they would fluctuate. I now present the motion of the Synod that a study should be made by the Church Pension Fund of the El Paso

There was a prolonged silence. Then, the Presiding Bishop said decidedly:

"It is not the business of National Council but of the Church Pension Fund. Any action taken here would look like a reflection on the Church Pension Fund. They have a board of trustees unsurpassed anywhere. Bishop Washburn is president. Bishop Hart is one of the vice-presidents.
Mr. Robert Worthington is treasurer. The board has on it some of the other leading clergy and laymen of the Church. I personally should be unwilling to be associated with what might look like a reflection. The Church Pension Fund has the distinction of the fact that its premiums have always been fully paid, without fail. I cannot approve of National Council doing what is suggested."

The Rev. George M. Alexander of Upper South Carolina, the only other speaker, said:

"The motion is out of order. I move that it be laid on the table."

This was seconded and unanimously

[A brief report of additional Council activity will be published in next week's issue].

# SOUTH AFRICA

# No RSV

The bishops of South Africa have refused in synod to sanction the use of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible in divine service. This action has called forth a protest from the dean of George, the Very Rev. F. Synge.

# **Ordinations**

The total number ordained in the Church of the Province of South Africa for the past year was 62, an increase of nine over the previous highest figure. The racial distribution was Africans 36, Europeans 25, colored (i.e., mixed blood) one.

# **PHILIPPINES**

# Gifts

Mrs. Charlotte E. Heilbroun, one time long resident in the Philippines, and generous friend of the Church and Filipino people, has given \$48,000 to three Church institutions: \$35,000 to the work of St. Luke's Hospital, \$10,000 to Brent School, and \$3,000 to Holy Trinity Parish, Manila.

These gifts are added to Mrs. Heil-

broun's many former gifts.

# AFRICA

# Archbishop's Tour

Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, will go deep into the Kikuyu Reserve, jungle stamping ground of the Mau Mau terrorists, during his African tour this spring. He will visit Fort Hall, a village 50 miles from Nairobi.

Principal purpose of the tour is to preside at the inauguration of the new Province of Central Africa to be made up of the Diocese of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, formerly in the Province of South Africa, and the Dioceses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, now in the Province of East Africa.

Dr. Fisher is scheduled to arrive at Capetown, South Africa, on April 7th by ship from England. After a week's tour of the South African dioceses, he will come to Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, April 13th for a visit to the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland dioceses before going to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, where ceremonies inaugurating the new province will be held

in St. Mary's and All Saints' Cathedral on May 8th.

Four days later, the Primate will fly to Entebbe, Uganda, on the shore of Lake Victoria for a visit to the Uganda Diocese during which he will preside at the consecration in St. Paul's Cathedral at Namirembe, near Kampala, of four native African priests as assistant bishops.

On May 16th, Dr. Fisher will be met at Nairobi by Dr. Leonard J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa, and then will go to Limuru, a picturesque highland area near there, to visit the principal of the Limuru Girls' School.

Two days later, the Primate will make his trip to Fort Hall in the Kiku-yuland jungle, returning to Nairobi the same evening to preach at All Saints' Cathedral.

He will celebrate Holy Communion at the Cathedral the next morning, Ascension Day, and leave by plane that afternoon for England. Mrs. Fisher will accompany him on the tour.

RNS

# **ENGLAND**

# Knight of the Grand Cross

Queen Elizabeth II honored Dr. Cyril Forster Garbett, the Archbishop of York, on his 80th birthday by appointing him a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Knight of the Grand Cross is the highest of five classes of the Royal Victorian Order instituted by Queen Victoria. The award is made to those "who have rendered extraordinary or important or personal service to the sovereign and merit royal favor."

Dr. Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, was similarly honored in 1953 as were two of his predecessors, the late Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang and the late Dr. Randall Thomas Davidson. [RNS]

#### No Comment

The Church of England Assembly voted overwhelmingly to accept a report that was highly critical of the Moral Rearmament movement. But the Assembly, on the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, declined to record any judgment itself "either upon the merits or demerits of this movement."

The actions were taken after a stormy debate on the report which was prepared for the Assembly by its Industrial and Social Council. The report called the Moral Rearmament movement "psy-

chologically dangerous, gravely defetive in its social thinking, and possibly Christian heresy."

A motion that the report be sent back to the council, after Assembly supporter of MRA charged it was "unfair," and "based on insufficient knowledge," was opposed by Dr. Cyril Forster Garbet: Archbishop of York.

Dr. Garbett said he recognized that many persons had been greatly helpe by the movement but that "the claim which it makes again and again would not really stand any careful or scientific examination."

The debate was becoming bitter whe Dr. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, Archbisho of Canterbury, appealed for an end t it and a policy of refraining from judgment.

The Assembly then voted 398 to 10 against recommitting the report and, immediately after, adopted the resolution declining to take a formal position on the Moral Rearmament movement.

RNS

# RUSSIA

# Suggestions Welcomed

A recent number of the Moscow Patriarchate (No. 11, 1954) contain the letter written by the Patriarc Alexis last August to Athenagoras, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople concerning the significance of Orthodo participation in the Ecumenical Move ment. He begins by stating why the Russian Orthodox Church in the Sovie Union did not send a representative t the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches; it was owing t the resolution passed by the "Conference of Observers and Representatives c autocephalous Orthodox Churches i Moscow 1948" (immediately before the First Assembly of the World Council a Amsterdam), deciding not to cooperate in any active way with the ecumenica movement.

"Today, also, the Russian Orthodo Church abstains from active participation in the ecumenical movement," say the letter of the Patriarch Alexis, which continues:

"We would welcome it, however, if, a the forthcoming meeting of representative from our two Churches convened by You Holiness to discuss various Church questions, the attitude of Orthodoxy within the ecumenical movement could also be discussed. We should welcome concret suggestions from Your Holiness on the question."

TUNING IN: ¶Revised Standard Version was published in America in 1946 (New Testament) and 1952 (Old and New Testaments). It may be used in the Episcopal Church for the Morning and Evening Prayer lessons, but refusal of a Church

to authorize it for such use does not necessarily reflect upo its value as a translation: such action can mean merely tha the RSV is not considered suitable for liturgical reading however useful it may be for study purposes.



# CERTAINTIES OF THE HEREAFTER

# II. The Intermediate State

By the Rev. Robert Findley Thomas

Rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Burlington, N. C.

The intermediate state is like a photographic dark

room, where Christ, our Saviour, takes our clumsily

exposed lives and develops them into His own image.

E are considering some of the certainties of the hereafter. For perering Christians, one of these cerinties is the Immediate State after

The speculation of theologians has disguished as many as five different odes for departed souls.

One is heaven, the abode of souls who

ve become perfect.

Another is hell, the place of final paration from God, inhabited by the

edeemably impenitent.

A third abode of souls is paradise, the ermediate state. Before Christ fined His work on earth, paradise was e abode after death of those who had rsevered in following the best light ailable to them. When He died on the coss, Christ went to paradise to effect e redemption of its inhabitants, and parently took with Him the penitent ief who died on the cross next to His 7n. It is to paradise that we refer in e Apostles' Creed when we say, "He scended into hell."

The intermediate state in the Chrisin era is also sometimes called parase, especially in our part of the hurch. But theologians have distiniished two abodes of souls in the prest intermediate state: purgatory, where hristian souls dying in a state of grace e perfected; and limbo, inhabited by abaptized persons who have not willly rejected the light given them on

As to their permanent destiny, all the parted, strictly speaking, are in an inrmediate state, intermediate between e time of their respective deaths, and e end of the present age, when the eneral Resurrection and the Last idgment will occur. The consummaon of bliss, even for souls now perfect, ust await the reunion of soul and body the General Resurrection. And those w in hell have not reached their final ate; for they, too, will be raised in eir bodies and judged at the Last Day. But, according to the common conpt, the intermediate state is the prest home of souls whose ultimate salvaon has become a certainty, but who

haven't vet reached perfection. The intermediate state for Christians who die in a state of grace is called purgatory because in that state Christians are cleansed or purged of all the defilements of sin. That concept of the purging of a soul which follows death is found in the "Commendatory Prayer" on page 317

of the Prayer Book.

The Articles of Religion, in the back of the Book of Common Prayer, repudiate the "Romish doctrine concerning purgatory. . . ." By that is meant that particular doctrine of purgatory which was being taught by the papal Church just before the Protestant Revolt. According to that doctrine, the souls in purgatory, in order to satisfy the requirements of divine justice, have to suffer punishment to atone for the sins they committed on earth. We believe that mediaeval dogma to be an implicit denial of the completeness of Christ's atonement for our sins. We believe that dogma implies that we can merit our salvation. The Protestant Reformation, we believe, rightly repudiated such a perversion of true Catholic doctrine.

But we believe the Protestant denominations have gone too far in rejecting all belief in an intermediate state, in assuming that Christians who die in the Faith go directly to a state of unlimited heavenly bliss. That rather hazy modern belief is grounded only in sentimentality, and wishful thinking, not in Holy

Scripture.

References in the New Testament to the hereafter have to do almost entirely with the end of the present age — that is, with the Second Coming of Christ, the General Resurrection, and the Last Judgment. There is very little teaching in the New Testament about the state of a person's soul between the time he dies and the end of the world. And what teaching there is does not support the sentimentalized Protestant belief that those who are going to be saved go at death immediately to a permanent heaven. There is no more evidence in the Bible for believing that a person at death at once enters a permanent heavenly state than there is for believing that a person at death goes to a "Romish" Purgatory.

In the absence of direct scriptural revelation one way or the other, the Church in her earliest days developed the doctrine of the intermediate state, as a deduction from other truths which are directly revealed. The Church reasoned thus: to enter the heavenly life a human soul must be perfect. Certainly the average Christian at death is far from perfect. And while death is a crucial milestone in a soul's progress toward God, we have no reason to assume that death is anything like a sacrament, that it effects any sudden or miraculous change in a person's character. Nor can we believe God forever banishes from His presence earnest persevering Christians, just because they aren't yet perfect at the time they die. So the Church logically infers the existence of an intermediate state after death, in which there is opportunity for a soul's further

God in His mercy withholds the vision of His immediate presence from

(Continued on page 21)

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# EDITORIAL

# **Evening Communion**

EVENING celebrations of the Holy Communion are by no means unprecedented in the Episcopal Church under circumstances which make it difficult or impossible for people to come to church at the customary morning hour. However, the Church in general has resisted the development of evening Communion into a normal practice.

The fundamental reason for the preference for a morning hour is the idea that the work of worship is the first, not the last, order of business on a Christian's schedule for the day; and that the Holy Communion is the first food to be taken, the staff of life rather than the dessert. The ancient practice of fasting before Communion is not, like the Friday abstinence or the Lenten fast, basically an act of penitence; it is simply a matter of putting first things first, of showing due honor and gratitude to God for

His gift of Himself.

The change from a "supper" to a morning hour came very early in the life of the Church; the beginnings of it are reflected in St. Paul's epistles. To some extent, what it really represents, however, is the change from a Jewish to a gentile concept of the day. The Jewish day began—at sunset; the gentile day, like ours, in the morning. Another source of confusion about the Last Supper arises from the words heard at every celebration of the Holy Communion: "Likewise, after supper, he took the Cup." It comes as quite a surprise to the modern Christian to learn that Christ "took Bread" at the beginning of the meal, and that a whole supper intervened between the first and the last parts of what we now do as a single act.

The reasons for our Lord's institution in this manner and for the Church's radical alteration of the procedure make fascinating reading, but require too much space to be set forth in detail here. (Your rector's copy of *The Shape of the Liturgy* by Dom Gregory Dix will throw much light on the subject.) Undoubtedly, the main factor was the change of the Church from a Jewish to a gentile institution — its emergence from one civilization into another.

In a pastoral reported in this issue, Bishop Emrich commends to his people a change dictated by the practicalities of a different civilization — our own, in which people find it far easier to get together on weekday evenings than on weekday mornings: He proposes that Holy Communion be celebrated on the evening of saints' days, before a parish supper. The Roman Catholics enjoin a four-hour fast before evening Communion in their Church. Bishop Emrich also emphasizes the importance of maintaining the note of "firstness" in reception of Communion; and we must confess ourselves impressed with the force of his argument that the only way to a widespread parish observance of saints' days is through some

accommodation such as he proposes to the habits of the modern world.

We think that the Bishop's proposal is wort serious consideration throughout the Church, and shall be interested to hear of the results of it in the diocese.

# Anglicanism at West Point

A NUMBER of Churches have protested a supposed monopoly of the Episcopal Church on the chaplaincy at West Point. The statement by the commandant in this week's news helps to clear up some of the confusion. There is no act of Congress respecting an establishment of Anglicanism at West Point, and there never was. Ministers of other Churches have been considered for the post, but it happens that the committee's choice fell upon

member of the Episcopal Church.

While delighted at the regularity with which it men rise to the top in this matter (as Methodis ministers seem to do in community churches and ministers of other Churches do in their special fields of excellence), many Episcopalians are not wholly happen about the West Point system, and particularly about the forms of worship which replace the Prayer Book there. The chaplains themselves are not always satisfied with some of these things. In handling enlisted men the army has discovered that there is a better kind of discipline than the harshness and rigidity of an earlier day; might it not be possible at the U.S. Military Academy to modify the rules which now bar cadets from access to the services of their own Churches?

The academy has served the nation well over it glorious history. It was established in 1818, but not until 1825 was a chaplain found who could meet and overcome what a contemporary witness described as "no religious sympathy or fellowship in the institution." He was Charles Pettit McIlvaine, later Bishop of Ohio, and it was more than a year before a single cadet came to see him to discuss religious matters. Leonidas Polk was the first of a stream of converts. In a comparatively short ministry at West Point Chaplain McIlvaine started 11 cadets on their way into the priesthood and set a tone of reverence to God and honor among men that has left its mark on every subsequent graduate.

This is the real origin of the strong influence of the Episcopal Church among the officers of the U.S. Army — the fact that once a man of God came among them and told them about salvation in words that led to faith and commitment. Others have followed him, some distinguished, some not so distinguished. But on the whole, they have raised up God fearing officers in their successive generations. While undoubtedly the situation can be improved, the record over the long run is one which needs no apology.

# **Rhythmical Rendition**

SEABURY PRESS sent five delegates to the meeting of the Protesnt Church-Owned Publishers' Assoation held in Williamsburg, Va., the eek of February 20th. The purpose of is organization is to exchange experiice and information in the Church ublishing field and thereby to improve le products and the services of each ember house for the benefit of the hurch it serves.

At the four-day meeting in Williamstirg, the theme was "Management Iethods - Today and Tomorrow." 'he topics discussed included accounting nd finance, personnel, and merchandislg. Seabury Press was represented by s general manager, Leon McCauley; ne head of its accounting department, ohn Weir; its assistant treasurer and ersonnel director, Philip L. Dickinson; nd its promotion manager, Lucy M. Iolmes. Robert Adamson, assistant edior of the Press, attended as a coöpted nember of a special committee.

ATEST volume of The Interpreter's Bible, just off the press, is Volume , which consists of the books of Psalms nd Proverbs. This brings to seven the number so far published of the 12 proected volumes of this now famous

Introduction and exegesis of Psalms provided by W. Stewart McCullough, vho also completes the exegesis begun y the late William R. Taylor. Exposi-

THE INTERPRETER'S BIBLE. Volume 4 — Psalms, Proverbs. Abingdon Press. Pp. ix, 957. \$8.75.

ion of Psalms is divided among J. R. P. Sclater, Edwin McNeill Poteat, and Frank H. Ballard. For Proverbs, Introluction and exegesis are by Charles T. Fritsch, with exposition by Rolland W.

In view of the place that the Psalms hold in the Book of Common Prayer, it s unfortunate that no Anglican is represented among the contributors. The volume, none the less, will be of somewhat special interest to Anglicans and will be reviewed in a later issue of THE LIVING CHURCH.

A NOTHER recent book on the Psalms is The Psalms in Rhythmic Prose, translated by James A. Kleist, S.J., Ph.D., and Thomas L. Lynam,

S.J.

This is a translation from the Latin into prose that "has introduced into it a stress, a rhythm." The authors' intention is thus not to present "a metrical

rendition," but rather "a rhythmical rendition," the movement of which is "essentially iambic, with the occasional and natural substitution of an anapaest."

Though of somewhat unequal quality, this is on the whole an interesting version of the Psalter - one that should

THE PSALMS in Rhythmic Prose. Translation based on the authorized Latin version rendered from the original texts by members of the Pontifical Biblical Institute. Translated by James A. Kleist, S.J., Ph.D., and Thomas L. Lyman, S.J. Bruce Publishing Co. Pp. xii, 236. \$4.

indeed serve well "for meditative reading and prayer." Its distinctive flavor can best be given by a quotation:

"God, crush the teeth within their jaws; Shatter, O Lord, the lions' molar teeth! Let them dissolve like water that runs off; and if they aim their shafts let these be blunt.

Like snails that melt away — so let them pass away,

like an abortive child that never sees the

Before your kettles feel the tinder brush, while it is green, may then a burning whirlwind snatch it off!

The good man will rejoice on seeing vengeance wreaked,

and he will lave his feet in sinners' gore. And then the world will say: 'Yes, innocence has its reward;

assuredly, there is a God that judges here on earth!" — Psalm 57:7-12.\*

THE Temptation of our Lord is **I** usually associated with the early part of Lent (cf. the Gospel for the 1st Sunday) and the Passion with the end of the season. But the two are not unconnected, and their inner unity is beautifully brought out in Meditations on the Temptations and Passion of our Lord, by R. E. C. Browne, rector of St. Chrysostom's, Manchester, England.

The booklet consists of eight meditations. The first three are on the three temptations in the wilderness, while the

MEDITATIONS ON THE TEMPTA-TIONS AND PASSION OF OUR LORD, By R. E. C. Browne. Morehouse-Gorham. Pp. 44. Paper, 60 cents.

last five are based on events of the Passion. The material, which has about it a pleasing vividness and fluency of expression, with here and there a touch of the paradoxical ("the moment of crucifixion is a moment of creation"); is marked by deep spiritual insight.

A good book for Lent.

# In Brief

THE COMPACT BIBLE. The Old and New Testaments in the King James Version, edited for easy reading by Margaret Nicholson. Hawthorn Books, Inc. Pp. vi, 504. \$4.50.

The Bible as a whole: each book of the Old and New Testaments represented, but with omissions for the sake of brevity. Thumbnail introductions need to be used with caution: Jonah, for example, was the latest (rather than the "most ancient") "of the prophets whose writings are still extant." Last book of Bible is titled "Revelations" on pages following initial page.

Handy in size, fair in typography, attractive in format.

# Books Received

JESUS' DESIGN FOR LIVING. 40 Meditations on the Sermon on the Mount. By Thomas S. Kepler, Abingdon Press. Pp. 127, \$2.

ST. AMBROSE: LETTERS. Translated by Sister Mary Melchior Beyenka, O.P. Fathers of the Church, Vol. 26. Fathers of the Church, Inc., 1954. Pp. xviii, 515, \$4.50.

ORIGEN: PRAYER; EXHORTATION TO MAR-TYRDOM. Translated and Annotated by John J. O'Meara. Ancient Christian Writers Series. Newman Press, 1954. Pp. vii, 253. \$3.25.

A RETREAT FOR LAY PEOPLE. By Ronald Knox. Sheed & Ward. Pp. x, 258. \$3.

ULTIMATE QUESTIONS. By Nathaniel Micklem. Abingdon. Pp. 136. \$2.

LOVE SPEAKS FROM THE CROSS. Thoughts on the Seven Words. By Leslie Badham. Abingdon. Pp. 64. \$1.

PASTORAL PREACHING. By David A. Mac-Lennan. Westminster Press, 1954. Pp. 157. \$2.50.

TOMORROW IS TODAY. By James H. Robinson. Philadelphia: Christian Education Press. Pp. 127.

CONCISE DICTIONARY OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By P. G. Woodcock, Philosophical Library. Pp. 465. \$6.

MEDITATIONS OF A BELIEVER. By Marcel Légaut. Knopf. Pp. x, 277. \$3.75. [Described on jacket as "Reflections on the life of Christ and its meaning for our times."]

CHOSEN PEOPLE OR THE BIBLE, CHRISTIANITY, AND RACE. By Gerald W. Broomfield, Hon. Canon of Zanzibar. Longmans. Pp. x, 91. \$1.25.

THE STORY OF JESUS. By Manuel Komroff. Drawings by Steele Savage. John C. Winston Co.

MY SPIRITUAL DIARY. By Dale Evans Rogers. Revell. Pp. 144, \$2.

MEDITATION AND PIETY IN THE FAR EAST. A Religious-Psychological Study. By Karl Ludvig Reichelt. Translated from the Norwegian by Sverre Holth. Harpers. Pp. 171, \$3.

VORKUTA. By Joseph Scholmer. Translated from the German by Robert Kee. Holt. Pp. 304. \$3.75. [". . . a dramatic first report on the slave city in the Soviet Arctic written by a German doctor who has just returned from three and one-half years imprisonment there."]

OF TIME AND THE CALENDAR. By Elisabeth Achelis. Hermitage House. Pp. 132. \$2.75.

HERE I STAND. By Roland H. Bainton, A Mentor Book, New American Library. Pp. 336. On the news stands, 50 cents (paper edition).

SECULARISM IS THE WILL OF GOD. An Essay in the Social Philosophy of Democracy and Religion. By Horace M. Kallen. Twayne Publishers, Inc. Pp. 231. \$4.

<sup>\*</sup>Prayer Book version, Psalm 58:6-11.

# Are Anglicans The Saving Remnant?\*

By the Rev. Carroll E. Simcox Rector of Zion Church, Manchester Center, Vt.



Camera Clix

It is a fearful thing for any group to call itself a chosen people, and yet . . . .

THE very mention of the subject should warn us to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. It is a dangerous thing for a chosen people to call itself a chosen people; for a true Church to call itself a true Church; for a remnant of God.

The danger is, of course, that we shall give to ourselves the glory rather than to God. The prophets in the Old Testament, and our Lord and His apostles in the New, teach us unequivocally that the chosen people of God bring down upon themselves His wrath and even—if they do not repent—His rejection, if they glory in themselves rather than in the Lord.

We are all familiar with the old jingle:

How odd Of God To choose The Jews!

It is sound and realistic doctrine. God's choice of this individual or of that group to carry out some special mission for Him usually seems to us arbitrary and

\*From an address given at the annual meeting of the Anglican Society, held at the Church of the Epiphany, New York City, January 20th.

sometimes whimsical. Why didn't God choose the brilliant and charming Greeks to be the national recipient and mediator to the world of the unique and saving revelation, rather than the crude, artless, morose and unlovely Semitic tribe? Well, He didn't, and that is as much of an answer as we have been given. God chose the Jews, and so the Jews it was.

If the Anglican communion is a remnant of God in our shattered Christendom, it is because God wants it to be so and not because Anglicans are especially attractive folk who impress God as having extraordinary gifts for His service.

But is our portion of the Church in any real sense a remnant of the Lord? Before we can answer this, we must go to the Bible for the basic meaning of the remnant.

The remnant idea appears in innumerable places in the Old Testament. It will be sufficient for our purpose to take a close look at one or two of its more typical occurrences.

Consider the Noah story. Noah and his family are the only righteous people left among the first humanity, and so God preserves them in order to preserve righteousness upon the earth. The function of the remnant is strictly conserva-

tive: to preserve, to keep alive in the world, something that God does not want to perish. In this case it is the righteousness which is in Noah and his family. And, of course, the remnant preserves God's treasure committed to it from the past for the sake of the future. It is so that Noah's progeny can inherit righteousness that this remnant exists.

I suppose that the most generally familiar reference to the remnant—although that word is not specifically used—is the story of Elijah's discouragement, during the evil days of Ahab's reign, when the Lord comforted His prophet by saying to him: "Yet have I left me seven thousand in Israel, all the knees which have not bowed unto Baal, and every mouth which hath not kissed him" (I Kings 19:18). Here the remnant has the function of preserving pure and undefiled religion amidst a nation of apostates.

It has been quite commonly asserted that the idea of the remnant belongs to the old dispensation and that it disappears with the coming of Christ—or reaches its culmination and fulfilment in Christ. This is erroneous. The basic idea of the remnant is integral to the New Testament doctrine of the Church.

In a sense, the old remnant of God reaches its culmination in Christ. When

goes to the Cross, He bears within mself the righteousness of God and true knowledge of God which in es past the remnant had existed in ler to perpetuate. Now that whole ine burden of the remnant rests upon s one Suffering Servant alone.

But with the resurrection of Christ remnant of God enters upon a new e and a new destiny. The risen and sumphant Christ becomes now the head a social organism, divinely endowed th power from on high, through which e reaches out and gathers into its felvship elect souls from all the ends of e earth.

Before Christ, the characteristic course the remnant had been to follow a vindling direction—the "faithful few" coming fewer and fewer, as the wers of evil grew more and more tri-Inphant. But now that Christ is risen d His body the Church is in the world inquering and to conquer, its manifest stiny is not to dwindle but to grow. St. Paul declares, in the letter to the omans, that the Christian Church is e remnant of God within the body of od's chosen people, just as truly as had een Elijah and his faithful cohorts. As those days, so now, says the Apostle, there is a remnant, chosen by grace' Romans 11:5). He is quick to add nat it is not by our own merits that we hristians are that remnant, but rather y the mysterious decree of God's elecon. As the remnant of God, our holy usiness is to do just what God's remant has always done - to keep alive in nis perishing world the truth of God nd the righteousness of God.

But the golden text for Christians tho would see themselves as the remant of God upon earth is our Lord's amiliar, yet ever fresh and challenging vord: "Ye are the salt of the earth" Matthew 5:13). Here is the perfect escription of the remnant — "the salt of the earth." Salt is used to preserve ood and to keep it from spoiling; indeed, o add zest to it. So, too, are Christian olk called "to add joy to the common lay because they are Christian --- the cest of security, trust, and worship,"1 s well as to preserve society from cor-

Surely it is in terms of the saving salt of the earth that Christians must see heir God-given role of the remnant, and must strive to fulfill it. And, we nave abundant evidence that Christians of the earliest ages did so see their task. There is a quietly beautiful picture of he Christian fellowship in the second century, sketched for us in that mysterious document, the Epistle to Diognetus, n which the idea, and ideal, of the Church as the Remnant of God is thus

"In a word, what the soul is to the

body Christians are to the world. . . . The soul dwells in the body, and yet it is not of the body. So, Christians live in the world, but they are not of the world."2

Later, this unknown writer pays to the Christians of his day this towering and audacious tribute: "they are the power of God; they are the signs of His coming.

If we Anglicans, or any other Christians, are to claim that we are the Remnant of God in this era of Grace between the First and Second Comings of our Lord, we must be prepared to claim that we are "the power of God and the signs of His coming." We cannot think about how far short we fall of measuring up to this exalted test without a shudder of guilt. God knows, and even we ourselves know, that we are hardly describable as "the power of God and the signs of His Coming."

But of course the Christians of the second century were poor sinners, too, and well they knew it. We do not need to be perfect men in order to function as the Remnant of God. The important thing is for us to hunger and thirst for that righteousness which we lack. God can use as His Remnant sinful men who hunger for righteousness; He cannot use rather nice and decent men who think that, on the whole, they are good enough

We are not quite ready for the question which the title of this paper implies, namely: Is the Anglican Communion the Remnant of God in modern Christendom? It seems to me that before we can deal intelligently with that question, we need to draw up some basic specifications of the Remnant as it must be in the modern Church and the modern world. Drawing upon all that we have seen of the Remnant in its appearances in the Old Testament, and in the New Testament, and in the earlier Christian ages, we may itemize the following marks and signs of the authentic Remnant as it has been and as it must be:

First: it receives from the past the truth and righteousness of God and preserves it through a troubled time to transmit it to those who are to come after.

Secondly: the Remnant is recognizable by its quality rather than its quantity, and although it loves the world around it and exists to redeem that world, it will not compromise an inch of its position in order to please and accommodate the

Thirdly, the Remnant is very much in the world and not at all of the world.

Fourthly, the Remnant is, as St. Paul puts it, "chosen by grace" and well knows itself to be such an elect body. Hence it cannot trust in itself that it is righteous, and despise others.

Fifthly, the Remnant performs its function in the world, as a rule if not always, in a quiet and unspectacular way. There is nothing outwardly impressive about the way in which a pinch of salt does its tremendous work of preserving a large quantity of meat, but its action is none the less powerful and dynamic for its quiet-

Sixthly, the Remnant does not consider itself as an end in itself, but rather as an instrument in the hand of God for the accomplishment of a great good to the whole people of God.

It seems to me that these six enduring characteristics of the Remnant cover the essentials. In the light of them, we may now ask our question: In our divided Christendom of today, is the Anglican communion (a) the Remnant of God, in a unique and exclusive sense; or is it (b) a remnant within the Remnant the Remnant itself being the whole Catholic Church; or is it (c) not the Remnant, or a remnant, in any sense at all?

I choose the second of these three alternatives, without any hesitation or reservation.

For us to choose the first alternative and to assert that our portion of the Church is the Remnant would be to unchurch the rest of the Church. Historically, scripturally, from the beginning, and throughout the age of the undivided Church, the Church as a whole is conceived of as the Remnant.

Since the tragic fission of the Church has taken place, we have lived and are living in a situation at once sinful and abnormal, so if there seems to be something paradoxical, if not nonsensical, in the idea of a saving remnant within the Remnant to save the Remnant, we must remember that we live in a sinful, abnormal, paradoxical and foolish Christian situation, through our own most grievous fault. God in His patience and His infinite resourcefulness takes us where He finds us and works out His sovereign designs in despite of our sins and follies.

If some other portion of the Church, whether the Roman or the Eastern or the Missouri Synod Lutheran or whatever, should claim to be the whole Church and the whole Remnant within itself, it is quite silly and petulant on our part to say, "If you can say it, we can say it, too!" Our Anglican fathers and doctors have never made such a claim on behalf of our Church, and we have neither the need nor the foundation for making such a claim in our day.

It can reasonably be maintained that each one of the several communions and traditions within our divided Christendom serves in some way as a true remnant within the larger Remnant, pre-

ummed up:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>George A. Buttrick in The Interpreter's Bible, Vol. VII, p. 288. Abingdon Press.

<sup>2</sup>Letter to Diognetus (translation by Gerald G. Walsh, S.J.) in Volume I of The Fathers of the Church, p. 362 (Fathers of the Church, Inc.). The context of the passage is also relevant.

Letter to Diognetus is found also, in English translation, in Library of Christian Classics (Vol. 1), Ancient Christian Writers (No. 6), The Apostolic Fathers: An American Translation, by E. J. Goodspeed, and, in an abridged form, in A Treasury of Early Christianity, edited by Anne Fremantle.

It appears in a Greek and English parallel text in the Loeb Classical Library (The Apostolic Fathers, Vol. II).



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serving from a happier day some Godgiven treasure against that happier day still to come, when we shall all be one flock under one Shepherd. Who can be so ungenerous or so unrealistic as to deny this?

When we see Roman Catholics under persecution in Communist lands and demonstrating so valiantly that the spirit of the martyrs is not dead; when we see Lutherans holding fast to the Word of God against modern rationalisms and unbeliefs; when we see Quakers in their Christ-like concern for human need going into all the world and lighting candles rather than cursing the darkness; when we see Methodists in their resolute and resourceful evangelism; when we see what special task God is performing through each isolated regiment of His divided army, we must rejoice in the divine omnicompetence even as we bewail the human sin which drives God to such devices.

The most realistic view, then, is that each major portion of the divided Church is a remnant working to preserve and give to the rest of the Church something that is vitally needed for the salvation of souls and the redemption of the world.

It is our proper part as Anglicans to ask what is the special vocation of our communion as a remnant within the Church, and having found the answer to give our best and our all to the fulfilment of that vocation. Concerning this, the present Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbett, provides us with an admirable summary statement of the peculiar inheritance of Anglicanism.

In his book The Claims of the Church of England, Dr. Garbett quotes a French Roman Catholic who had tried to make out what is the Church of England — with very puzzled and puzzling results. This Frenchman could not see how the Church of England could go on living, being as full as it is of the most staggering contradictions. Here is Dr. Garbett's comment:

"With a fuller knowledge of the Anglican Church . . . he would have found that its apparent contradictions were due to the fact that it is both Catholic and Reformed. No judgment on it would be accurate unless full account was taken of this. And in addition to its being both Catholic and Reformed he would discover that it had two other characteristics which give it an unique place among the Churches of Christendom: it appeals to sound learning, and it practices a wide and charitable toleration. In other Churches one or more of these characteristics can be found, even in a higher degree than in our own Church, but in no other Church are present all four — Catholic, Reformed, Sound Learning, and Toleration."3

I humbly but boldly submit that this claim is no idle boast, but true. In no

3 Cyril Garbett, The Claims of the Church of England, p. 13. Hodder and Stoughton.

other portion of the Church will you find this combination of all four of these precious gifts, which his Grace of Yor. classifies as "Catholic, Reformed, Sound Learning, and Toleration." Each one o these is to be preserved, and all of them together in this always tense comp bination. We are to try in every way way can to give them to our fellow Chrisi tians who have them not. The trust remnant exists for the future but now to the disregard of the present. It exists for those who are to come but not in contempt of those who are already here: We are to give and to share the Lord'l treasure even as we preserve it.

Before I close, let me briefly scrutinize our special Anglican inheritance.

Our communion is Catholic in its faith, its ministry, its fellowship with the Apostles, its sacraments, its liturgy and its sense of world-wide mission.

It is Reformed in its emancipation from clerical autocracy, in its rejection, of medieval errors of doctrine and administration, and above all in its recovery of the original evangelical freedom of every Christian man to enter into direct personal relation to Godd through Jesus Christ, and in the Spirit.

All of us have heard and read and talked so much about the Catholic and the Protestant elements of our Church that I feel no need to discuss them further. But I should like to say a few words about Sound Learning and Tol-l eration, taking them together.

It is certainly true that people of the book-burning and heresy-hunting mentality are never happily at home in this Church. This is because this Churchi wants her thinkers and scholars to do their work with free and unfettered minds, on the assumption that good thinking, straight thinking, clear thinking, will always come out on the side of God's truth if allowed to work its

This tradition goes back to our judicious Hooker, and if it does not exactly originate in him it gets its classic shape from him. When Hooker composed his majestic Anglican Summa, he made a three-fold appeal in support of our position: to Reason, to Scripture, and to Tradition.

The Puritans, and radical Protestants generally, appeal to Scripture only, as the basis of all belief and practice, and their appeal is to the letter of the Scripture to be blindly accepted and applied without the help of either Reason or Tradition.

In Hooker's day, and still more in our own day, the Roman Catholic apologist rests his case upon Tradition more specifically, upon the Roman and Papal corner of the whole edifice of Catholic Tradition; and he will use Reason and Scripture in defense of his position only as these can be made to

(Continued on page 20)

# JEW YORK

# organist around the Corner

Stuart M. Gardner is the new organand choirmaster at the Church of e Transfiguration, New York City, nown as the Little Church around the orner. He replaces Franklin L. Coates, ho has held the post for 20 years. Mr. oates will give more time to his post co-director of the Weston Music enter, Weston, Conn.

# AASSACHUSETTS

# teeple Fund

A campaign for \$150,000 to restore ne steeple of Boston's Old North 'hurch, toppled over last August 31st w Hurricane Carol, was completed with contribution of \$25,000 from Ameri-

in industry.

Charles J. Hardy Jr., chairman of ne board of ACF Industries Inc. and ead of industry's committee for the Old North Steeple Restoration Fund, resented a check for \$25,000 to Fredrick M. Kimball of Boston's Lantern League. It was the largest single conribution received during the drive to



OLD NORTH CHURCH Symbol of freedom.

rebuild the famed steeple from which a signal was flashed by lantern to Paul Revere to start his historic ride in 1775 to warn the people of Lexington and Concord of the approach of the British.

On the morning after the hurricane had blown down the superstructure of Old North Church, Mr. Hardy sent a telegram to 160 leaders of U.S. industry suggesting "we demonstrate that American industry not only can produce the weapons of war but also is ready to defend and rebuild those landmarks, milestones, and symbols of freedom which are our heritage.'

Reconstruction is expected to begin about March 1st, he said. Dedication ceremonies are planned for April 19th, anniversary of Paul Revere's ride, and the new steeple probably will be completed by August 31st, just a year after its predecessor was toppled over. [RNS]

# HAITI

# Effects of Hazel

Moving pictures were taken of the annual convocation of the district of Haiti, held January 24th and 25th at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Port au Prince. They are part of a film on the work of the Church in Haiti, being made by Alan Shilin Productions.

Many of the 78 missions in the district are still suffering serious effects from hurricane Hazel [L. C., October

17

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31, 1954]. In spite of this, representatives pledged an increase in their financial support of the Church. They pledged to keep last year's appropriation of \$2000 toward the annual budget and \$250 toward the support of the bishop. The appropriation for missionary work within the district was raised by an average of 10% per mission. One new mission, St. Simon at Bainet, was accepted by the convocation. The work there was started only a year and a half ago.

ELECTIONS. General Convention deputies: clerical, Pierre Thevenot; lay, Andre Bistoury.

# OREGON

# Noah's Ark

The Rev. Kent L. Haley, vicar of St. Peter's, Portland, Ore., has started the first religious program on a local television station, KOIN-TV.

The program, "Noah's Ark," consists

The program, "Noah's Ark," consists of Bible stories illustrated with chalk talks by Fr. Haley. It has a live audience consisting mostly of children from six to nine years of age, who supply lively comments.

The department of field, promotion, and public relations for the diocese of Oregon recently commended Fr. Haley for his work, and also sent a letter of appreciation to the Sunshine Dairy which sponsors the program.

# MAINE

#### 50 Years of Service

At the annual meeting of St. Philip's parish, Wiscasset, Me., recently, Charles S. Sewall retired as senior warden after 50 years of continuous service on the vestry. He was elected to the vestry in 1905, made junior warden in 1924 and senior warden in 1934. For many years he has been a lay reader and conducted services during interims when the parish was without a rector. A delegate to many diocesan conventions, he is one of the leading laymen of the diocese. The parish elected him senior warden emeritus.

# LOS ANGELES

# Golden Anniversary

The Rev. George Davidson, of Pebble Beach, Calif., marked the golden anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on the Feast of the Purification by celebrating the Holy Eucharist at St. John's Church, Los Angeles, where he was rector for 38 years before his retirement in 1951.

The day also marked the 30th anniversary of the consecration of the newer St. John's edifice, considered by many

to be one of the most beautiful church of Romanesque architecture in America

Bishop Bloy of Los Angeles read the Gospel, and Bishop Gooden, retire Suffragan of Los Angeles, and man clergy joined in Fr. Davidson's anniversary observance.

# **MONTANA**

# Psalms, Prayers, Prophets

A brass receiving basin has been give to St. Andrew's Church, Polson, Monn by a group of Jewish boys attending summer camp near by. Last summer the



boys were offered the use of the church the Friday evening services, since the came was hundreds of mills from the nearest systagogue. Services were conducted by Robert

Wellner, a seminarian from Berkele Divinity School. Starting with the singling of a Hebrew folk song, the service included psalms, Old Testament lesson an address on one of the prophet prayers, and a Jewish blessing. Members of the congregation joined the box at the services. In gratitude for the services the boys presented the churd with the basin, which was dedicated by Bishop Daniels of Montana with specis prayers for the donors.

# DELAWARE

# New Walls for Old Church

Christ Church, Milford, Del., warededicated recently by Bishop Mosley of Delaware after extensive improvements. One of the oldest churches in the diocese, Christ Church was founded in 1704. The present building was transferred from a place called Savanna just west of Milford. Begun in 179 it was completed and consecrated in 1836. The parish house is 250 years old Recent remodeling of the church in cludes new walls, floors, and pillars.

# NEWARK

# Round-up of Churchpeople

The new church-and parish house of the Church of the Incarnation, West Milford, N. J., was dedicated by Bisk op Washburn of Newark recently. The mission was organized in 1952 through the initiative of a woman who rounded up Churchpeople in that area and the petitioned the Bishop of Newark to provide services for them. The land of which the new buildings are located was donated by the Ringwood Company to the diocese.

# EDUCATIONAL



MARTHA DABNEY JONES Stuart Hall's new administrator.

# SECONDARY

# New Headmistress

The new headmistress of Stuart Hall, Staunton, Va., will be Martha Dabney Jones. She replaces Annie Powell Hodges, who is retiring July 1st after 12 years of administering the school. Stuart Hall is a girls' preparatory school, owned jointly by the three dioceses in Virginia.

Miss Jones is at present dean of students at St. Mary's Junior College in Raleigh, N. C. At one time she was a U.T.O. worker in Oregon. During World War II she served in the WAC in Paris and was decorated for her services by the French government. She has taught at St. Mary's since before the war, taking leaves of absence for her war work and for graduate study.

# Kent's 50th Birthday

A year-long celebration of its 50th anniversary, beginning with a reunion gathering in September, has been announced by Kent School, Kent, Conn.

The many features of the celebration will include: A nation-wide prize essay contest for college undergraduates on the anniversary theme, The Christian Idea of Education; inauguration of the Sill Trophy, which will then be awarded annually at the Worcester, Mass., regatta; and seminars at the school in November, with the Rev. Dr. William G. Pollard, nuclear scientist, as chairman, and Alan Paton, novelist, as a featured speaker.

Kent School was founded by the late Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Sill, OHC. Timely reminder:

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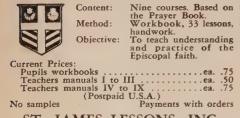
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# Anglicans

(Continued from page 16)

serve the conclusions already dictated by his Tradition.

The Anglican way is to accept from Catholic Tradition as true that which can be tested by Scripture and is conformable to Reason. And this Church has found in practice that if a thinker gets to thinking boldly, it is wiser to let him range quite far and widely over the fields of novelty and heresy. Who knows? Gamaliel's policy is always sound: If you let the new movement move far enough, it may turn out to be of God, and if it is not of God it will come to naught.

There are other Christian bodies, to be sure, in which scholars and thinkers are as free as they are among us. But in those other bodies, to the best of my knowledge, they are not required to stand up and say the Nicene Creed when they come to Holy Communion.

I have said nothing about our failure as individual Churchmen to live up to the demands of our calling as members of the remnant. You know how to make an examination of conscience and how to confess your sins, so there I leave that vitally important aspect of our subject on your conscience.

We may appropriately close, I think, with the fine summary of our Anglican vocation which was adopted by the Anglican Congress last summer in these words:

"The Anglican Communion is a fellowship of Churches at one and the same time Catholic in seeking to do justice to the wholeness of Christian truth, in emphasizing continuity through the Episcopate, and in retaining the historic Creeds and Sacraments of undivided Christendom; and Evangelical in its commission to proclaim the Gospel and in its emphasis on personal faith in Jesus Christ as Saviour. In loyalty to the New Testament it is free in its quest for truth, in the faith that Christ is the Lord of all truth.

Truly to be an Anglican is to combine within oneself both Catholic and Protestant traditions in a dynamic relationship. The tension between these different traditions becomes creative when it is held in charity. . . . If Anglicanism did not preserve variety in unity, it would make a poorer contribution to the Church Universal. It is our costly responsibility to hold together these lovalties in mutual forbearance, trust and cooperation in the Church's work and mission."4

<sup>4</sup> Anglican Congress 1954 — Report of Proceedings. Pp. 37 f. Seabury Press.

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# Certainties

(Continued from page 11)

the in the intermediate state. Still ul and unprepared for that vision, would find its radiance unbearable. But life after death will constitute ecided contrast to our present life. the intermediate state no barriers of n will separate us from other souls. nmunication of thought presumably be immediate and inevitable. We Il have to accustom ourselves to havour every thought instantaneously wn by others!

Life in that future state won't necesly be easier than life here. During initial period of adjustment, it probv will be harder. Adjustment to a

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home school for boys 7-18 assures positive sults. Self-reliance, confidence thru personalized ademic, business, vocational courses. All sports, ops, unique campus. Guidance. Est. 1927. Box 180, Great Barrington, Mass.

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Carleton College Vorthfield Minnesota wholly spiritual life will be especially difficult for one who on earth lived mostly for the flesh and the world.

The process of our redemption from sin is not painless. As that process begins in this life, we experience remorse, humiliation, and frustration. Before that process is completed in the hereafter, we probably shall suffer further distress of soul. But we have no reason to believe that suffering in the intermediate state is externally inflicted as punishment. Rather it is suffering that a loving God permits us to endure because it is necessary to our healing and our growth.

While those in the intermediate state do not behold the full glory of Christ the King as do those in heaven, still Christians who die in a state of grace will at once be "With Christ" in a more intimate way than is possible in this life. St. Paul confessed it was hard for him to decide which he wanted more: to live and labor longer for his Lord on earth, or to "depart and be with Christ . . . for that," he said, "is far better." As the Lord Jesus is our teacher and guide in this life, so will He be after death. It was particularly in connection with departed souls that the early Church pictured Jesus as the Good Shepherd.

We shall be not only more intimately but more securely in Christ's care after death. In this life it is possible for a Christian to become separated from his Saviour and from salvation. But the Christian who dies belonging to Christ will find that he has become Christ's

While the future state of those who die outside the Christian covenant is entirely in the realm of conjecture, it is reasonable to imagine that souls in limbo have an opportunity for further moral and spiritual growth similar to the opportunity Christian souls have.

The intermediate state, then, is like a photographic dark room. As the amateur photographer exposes his film in taking snapshots, so we, as (so to speak) spiritual amateurs, live our earthly lives. And just as that amateurishly exposed film must be developed in the dark room by an expert, so our earthly lives must be brought to perfection hereafter by divine genius. The intermediate state is where Christ, our Saviour, with limitless patience and infinite love, takes these clumsily exposed lives of ours, and develops them finally into His own image.

#### ACU CYCLE OF PRAYER

#### March

St. Michael's Church, Orlando, Fla.

Trinity Church, Norton, Kan.

St. James' Episcopal Church, Bozeman, Mont. The Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y. St. Anthony's Church, Hackensack, N. J.

Trinity Church, Cranford, N. J.

Trinity Church, Ambler, Pa. St. Luke's Church, Richmond, Va. St. Paul's Church, Patchogue, N. Y.

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THE LIVING CHURCH

# CHANGES

# Appointments Accepted

The Rev. Gordon C. Ashbee, formerly rector of St. John's Church, Lakeport, Calif., is now rector of St. Luke's Church, Auburn, Calif.

The Rev. Clifford W. Atkinson, formerly in charge of St. Paul's Church, Beloit, Kans., and St. Peter's, Minneapolis, Kans., is now rector of St. Paul's Church, Harlan, Iowa. Address: Box

The Rev. Earnest K. Banner, SSJE, formerly in Cambridge, Mass., as assistant superior of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, is now vicar of the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist, Boston. Address: 33 Bowdoin St., Boston 14.

The Rev. Hugh N. Barnes, formerly curate of St. John's Church, Elkhart, Ind., is now vicar of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Vashon, Wash.

The Rev. Robert F. Beattie, who formerly served St. James' Church, Atlantic City, N. J., is now serving the Church of the Holy Cross, North

The Rev. William T. St. J. Brown, formerly assistant of St. Luke's Church, Evanston, Ill.,

The Rev. Clifford Buck, formerly assistant of St. Mark's Church, Milwaukee, is now rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, 6720 S. Stewart Ave.,

The Rev. Ralph M. Carmichael, formerly canon residentiary of the Cathedral of St. John, Wilmington, Del., will become rector of St. Andrew's Church, Albany, N. Y., early in March.
In Wilmington Canon Carmichael did much work

with young adults, young people, and the church school. In the last three years, the cathedral YPF became the largest and most active of such groups in the diocese.

The Rev. Max Christiansen, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Nevada City, Calif., is now rector of St. James' Church, Paso Robles, Calif.

The Rev. A. Royston Cochran, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Pawtucket, R. I., is now rector of St. Paul's Church, Natick, Mass. Address: 33

The Rev. C. W. Everton, formerly curate of Trinity Church, San Jose, Calif., is now the first resident vicar of St. Martin's Church, Davis, Calif. He will also work with Episcopal Church students at the University of California's college of agriculture in that community.

The Rev. Walter G. Fields, who has been serving Holy Trinity Church, Forney, Tex., is now chaplain director of Episcopal Community Serviness. ice, a Church agency of the diocese of Dallas responsible for the work of St. Augustine's Mission, Half-Way House, the Not-New Shop, and the jail chaplaincy. Address: Episcopal Community Service, 5100 Ross Ave., Dallas 6.

The Rev. Benjamin Pierson Ford, formerly an associate of the Rosebud (Indian) Mission in South Dakota, is now rector of St. Matthew's Church, Moravia, N. Y.

The Rev. William H. Hanckel, formerly rector of Christ Church, Winchester, Va., is now rector of Christ Church, St. Joseph, Mo. Address: 710 N. Twenty-Fifth St.

The Rev. Benedict H. Hanson, director of the Episcopal chaplaincy service of the diocese of Newark, is now also canon of Trinity Cathedral, Newark. He was until recently archdeacon of the diocese of Lexington.

The Rev. John T. Harrison, who formerly served the Church of the Redeemer, Greenville, S. C., is now serving Trinity Church, Demopolis, Ala., and

The Rev. Aubrey E. Hastings, formerly rector of St. Luke's Church, Fall River, Mass., is now assistant of Christ Church, Warren, Ohio. Address: 248 High St. N.E., Box 86.

The Rev. William Vaughn Ischie, Jr., formerly assistant of Christ Church and St. Michael's, Germantown, Philadelphia, is now rector of Christ Church, Sixth and Venango Sts., Philadelphia. Address: 3552 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia 40.

The Rev. Frederick V. Kettle, formerly assistant of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., is now serving St. Mary's Church, Beaver Falls, Pa.

The Rev. Robert D. Liguori, formerly curate of St. Andrew's Church, Albany, N. Y., is now rector of St. Luke's Church, Cambridge, N. Y.

The Rev. Richard E. Lockwood, formerly vicar of St. George's Church, Hawthorne, Calif., is now

assistant of St. Mary's Church, Culver-Pak Culver City, Calif. Address: 3647 Watseka A Los Angeles 34.

The Rev. William D. McLean, Jr., formorector of St. Peter's Church, Butler, Pa., is r rector of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. Addre 4945 S. Dorchester Ave., Chicago 15.

The Rev. Charles W. Newman, formerly a chain (Major) in the United States Air Force now rector of St. John's Church, Delhi, N. He has recently done supply work in the dioof Massachusetts.

The Rev. Ralph N. Parkhill, formerly vicas St. John the Baptist Mission, Milton, Del., is a assistant of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Phydelphia. Address: 370 W. Johnson St., Philal

The Rev. Robert R. Parks, formerly rector St. Paul's Church, Quincy, Fla., is now rector St. Paul's-by-the-Sea, Jacksonville Beach, Fla. dress: 1150 N. Fifth St., Jacksonville Beach; Box 1375, Atlantic Beach, Fla.

The Rev. J. Donald Partington, formerly reco of St. John's Church, Mount Morris, N. Y. now rector associate of St. Stephen's Chur Richmond, Va. Address: 5500 Grove Ave., R.

The Rev. Vincent C. Root, formerly rectors the Church of the Covenant, Junction City, Karwill on March 15th become rector of Girchurch, Carthage, Mo., in charge of St. Stephen Monett. Address: 902 S. Main, Carthage.

Their daughter, Barbara, is finishing her sopa more year at Kansas State College.

The Rev. James Savoy, since 1949 rectors St. Cyprian's Church, Lufkin, Tex., and secrets of the council of the diocese of Texas, is rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashvi

The Rev. William C. Seitz, Jr., formerly vivof St. Andrew's Church, Lincoln Park, N. J., the Church of the Transfiguration, Towaco, now rector of Emmanuel Church, Corry, Pa.

The Rev. Paul E. Shultz, formerly rector Grace Church, Brunswick, Md., is now in char of Holy Trinity Church, Hertford, N. C., churches at Creswell and Columbia.

The Rev. Richard H. L. Vanaman, formerly charge of St. Alban's Mission, Stuttgart, A. and St. Peter's, Tollville, is now rector of I manuel Church, Franklin, Va., and St. Luke Courtland. The latter was established in 1 Address: 210 Fourth Ave., Franklin.

The Rev. Frank Zoubek, formerly rector St. Mary's Church, St. Paul, Minn., is now charge of St. Peter's Church, St. Paul. Address 1885 N. Chatsworth St., St. Paul 13.

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#### Ordinations

#### Priests

va - By Bishop Smith: The Rev. Kent Hub-Pinneo, on February 2d, at Trinity Church, etsburg, where he is in charge (he also s churches at Algona and Spencer); prer, the Rev. E. D. Lougee; preacher, the Rev. v Robbins.

uth Dakota - By Bishop Gesner: The Rev. s David Marrs, on February 2d, at Christ ch, Yankton, S. Dak.; presenter, the Rev. I. Wood; preacher, the Rev. R. T. Becker; to charge of the Santee, Winnebago, and Ponca ions in Nebraska, which are part of the disconsecutive Debreich Santee. of South Dakota; address: Route 3, Bloom-Neh

#### Deacons

bany-By Bishop Richards, Suffragan: David Ferns, on January 29th, at Christ Church, ton, N. Y.; presenter, the Rev. Victor Dow-preacher, Canon I. H. Ball; to be in charge thrist Church, Rouses Point, N. Y., and St. i's, Champlain; address: Rouses Point.

exas — By Bishop Quin: Two men (the first etual deacons of their diocese) were ordained December 17th at the Church of St. John the ne, Houston, where both of the men will

ndrew John Hooper, presented by the Rev. V. Sumners, who was preacher at the service; ress: 2125 Pine Valley Dr., Houston 19. ichard Culbertson Whittington, also presented he Rev. Mr. Sumners; address: 3706 Norfolk,

#### Armed Forces

haplain (1st Lieut.) Richard E. Horsley, forly addressed at HQ Btry 17th Fa Bn, APO
San Francisco, is now a chaplain at Fort
and may be addressed: 110-A Bradshaw
L, Van Horne Park, Fort Bliss, Tex.

haplain (Comdr.) William J. Kuhn, formerly f chaplain, MSTS, Pacific, with address in ttle, Wash, is now a force chaplain of the Force, Pacific Fleet, San Diego, and may be ressed: COMAIRPAC, San Diego 35, Calif.

#### Resignations

he Rev. Dr. W. Ashley Hawley, who was until rlborough, Mass., has resigned from the active istry and is now living at 3 Grapevine Rd., ucester, Mass. Dr. Hawley will do supply work conduct services and missions. (Bishop Heron, red Suffragan of Massachusetts, is for the sent acting as rector of Holy Trinity Parish.)

#### Changes of Address

Bishop Bowen, who recently retired as Bishop of Colorado, may now be addressed at 3101 E. Seventh Ave., Denver 6, Colo.

The Rev. Dan A. N. Bacot, of All Saints' Church, Oxnard, Calif., should be addressed for all mail at 331 W. Second St., Oxnard; no mail is delivered for him at the address given on page 199 of the Episcopal Church Annual.

The Rev. Joseph N. Barnett, vicar of St. John's Church, Springfield, Ore., may be addressed at Route 1, Box 494. St. John's is located at Tenth

The Rev. Ernest S. Bartlam, retired priest of the diocese of Oregon, formerly addressed in Winslow, Wash, may now be addressed at 3586 N.E. Stanton, Portland 13, Ore. He was formerly rector of St. Mary's Church, Eugene, Ore.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Burgess, retired priest of the diocese of Pennsylvania, formerly addressed in Glenside, Pa., may now be addressed at 2609 Horsham Rd., Hatboro, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. Albert E. Campion, formerly addressed at 1413 Burke Ave., New York 69, may now be addressed at 1566 Unionport Rd. (not Unionpost Rd.), New York 62, N. Y.

The Rev. Davis B. Carter, formerly addressed in Brady, Tex., and in Beaumont, Tex., is now non-parochial, with address at 4112 Jenifer N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Frederick W. Cooper, rector of Christ Church, Main and N. Burnett Sts., East Orange, N. J., has had a change in residence from 55 Beach St., East Orange, to 704 Berkeley Ave.. Orange. His office address remains the same.

The Rev. Robert C. Cummings, vicar of St. Alban's Church, Edmonds, Wash., formerly addressed at 22718 Ninety-Sixth W., may now be addressed at 21229 Eighty-Fourth W.

The Rev. Paul D. Felton, formerly locum tenens of St. Paul's Church, St. Joseph, Mich., is now a graduate student at the Philadelphia Divinity School and may be addressed at 828 S. Fifty-Seventh St., Philadelphia 43.

The Rev. John M. Gessell, associate rector of Grace Church, 385 Essex St., Salem, Mass., had a change of address from 17 to 26 Beckford St.

The Rev. Dr. N. B. Groton, who recently retired as rector of St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh, Pa., may now be addressed at Henry Lane, Whitemarsh, Pa. The Rev. Dr. Groton has been doing supply work from time to time at a new mission in the locality, Good Shepherd Mission.

The Rev. James E. Hulbert, of St. Luke's Church, Dumont, N. J., formerly addressed in New Milford, may now be addressed at Box 31, Dumont, N. J.

The Rev. Gordon M. Jones, Jr., of All Saints' Church, East Lansing, Mich., formerly addressed at Abbott Rd. and at Park Lane, may now be addressed at 785 Grove St.

The Rev. David L. Leach and Mrs. Leach have taken up residence in Olds Hall, Daytona Beach, Fla., and may be addressed there at Box 791. They were formerly addressed at Lyndonville, N. Y., and Enterprise, Fla.

The Rev. H. Lester Mather, associate rector of St. Paul's Church, Burlingame, Calif., formerly addressed at 160 Occidental Ave., may now be addressed at 1528 Howard Ave.

The Rev. George S. McKinley, retired priest of the diocese of Pennsylvania, formerly addressed at Country Club Rd., R. D. 2, Coatesville, Pa., may now be addressed at 1119 Hilltop Lane, Coatesville.

The Rev. John W. Patterson, priest of the diocese of Newark, formerly addressed in Leonia and in Ridgefield Park, N. J., may now be addressed at 99 Pearl St., Paterson 1, N. J. Fr. Patterson is pursuing graduate studies at Montclair State Teachers' College.

The Rev. Dr. William G. Pendleton, retired priest of the diocese of Virginia, formerly addressed in Warrenton, Va., may now be addressed at 117 S. Washington St., Winchester, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Paul L. Powles, of the diocese of West Virginia, formerly addressed in Warwick, Va., may now be addressed at 4804 W. Seminary Ave., Richmond 27, Va.

The Rev. Dr. Prentice A. Pugh, rector emeritus of the Church of the Advent, Nashville, Tenn., has had a change of address from 1117 to 1209 on Seventeenth Ave. S., Nashville 12.

The Rev. J. T. Schieffelin, retired, has had a change of address from 626 S. Lawrence St. to 1857 S. Hull St. in Montgomery, Ala.

The Rev. Francis W. Sherman, who retired in July as vicar of Holy Trinity Church, International Falls, Minn., should now be addressed at Box 312, Hinckley, Minn.

Canon Edward T. H. Williams, of All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., has had a change in his personal mailing address to Box 7274 Cap. Sta., Albany, N. Y.

Business mail for the diocesan department of Christian education of which he is chairman should be sent to 68 S. Swan St., Albany 10, marked, "Attention, Canon Williams."

# Episcopal Church Annual

The correct address of the diocesan offices of Alabama is 521 N. Twentieth St., Birmingham 3 (not Thirtieth St., as listed in the 1955 Annual).

Bishop Carpenter of Alabama and Bishop Murray, Suffragan, also have their offices on Twentieth St. (not Thirtieth St.).



Church Services Listing is a sound investment the promotion of **church attendance** by all thurchmen, whether they are at home or away com home. Write to our advertising departrom home. Write to our advertise nent for full particulars and rates.

(SEE LIST BELOW)

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF .-

ST. FRANCIS'
Rev. E. M. Pennell, Jr., D.D.; Rev. M. G. Streeter
Sun 8, 9:30 & 11; HC Wed 7, HD & Thurs 9:15

STAMFORD, CONN.-

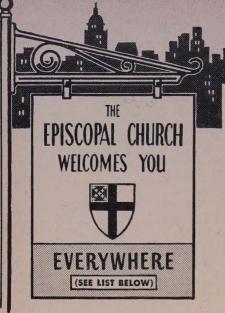
ST. ANDREW'S Washington Avenue Rev. Percy Major Binnington Sun 8, 9:30, 11; Wed, Fri 9; C 4:30-5:30 & by appt

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL Mount Saint Alban Rt. Rev. Angus Dun, Bishop; Very Rev. Francis B. Sayre, Jr., Dean Sun HC 8, 9:30; MP, Ser 11 (1 S HC), Ev 4; Wkdys HC 7:30; Int 12; Ev 4; Open Daily 7 to 6

Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, r; Rev. Frank R. Wilson, Ass't.; Rev. Raymond W. Barnes, Ass't. Sun 8, 9:30, 11, 4 & 7:30; Daily 7:30 & noon, Address by Rector

Sun Masses: 8, 9:30; 11:15 Sol, Ev & B 8; Mass daily ex Sat 7, Sat 12; Prayer Book day 7 & 12 Noon; C Sat 5-6

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#### CORAL GABLES, FLA.

ST. PHILIP'S Coral Way at Columbus Rev. John G. Shirley; Rev. Donald C. Stuart Sun 8, 9:30, & 11; HC Daily; C by appt

#### FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.-

ALL SAINTS' 335 Tarpon Drive Sun 7:30, 9, 11 & 7; Daily 7:30 & 5:30; Thurs & HD 9; C Sat 4:30-5:30

# -MIAMI, FLA.

ST. STEPHEN'S 3439 Main Highway Sun 7, 8, 9:15, 11; Daily 7:30; C Sat 5-6 & 7-8

#### ORLANDO, FLA.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. LUKE Main & Jefferson Sts. Sun 7:30, 9, 11, Ev 5, Compline 7:45; Daily 7:30 & 5:45; Thurs & HD 10; C Sat 7

#### -ATLANTA, GA.-

OUR SAVIOUR 1068 N. Highland Ave., N.E. Mass Sun 7:30, 9:30, 11; Wed 7; Fri 10:30; Other days 7:30; Ev B Sun 8; C Sat 5

#### CHICAGO, ILL .-

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S 6720 Stewart Avenue Rev. Clifford A. Buck Sun 7:30, 9, 11 HC; Weekdays as announced

ST. JAMES' Huron & Wabash (nearest Loop)
Rev. H. S. Kennedy; Rev. G. H. Barrow
Sun 8 & 10 HC, 11 MP & Ser (1 S HC); Daily
7:15 MP, 7:30 HC, also Wed 10; Thurs 6:30;
(Mon thru Fri) Int 12:10, 5:15 EP

#### -EVANSTON, ILL.-

ST. LUKE'S Hinman & Lee Street Sun Eu 7:30, 9, 9:15, 11, Ch S 9; Weekdays Eu 7, 10; Also Wed 6:15; Also Fri (Requiem) 7:30; MP 9:45; 1st Fri HH & B 8:15; C Sat 4:30-5:30, 7:30-8:30 & by appt

#### -PLYMOUTH, IND.-

ST. THOMAS'
1 Block U. S. 30 & 31 Motel Center — 100 Mi.
From Chicago
Sun 8, 11 (Fam Eu) E.S.T.; 9:30 Culver Military
Academy; C Sat 4-5, 7:30-8:30, Travelers: Any
arranged time.

#### -LEXINGTON, KY.-

KENTUCKY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Chapel Services: Good Shepherd: Main St. & Bell Ct. Mp 7:30 & Ev 5 Daily; HC Tues 7:45 & Thurs 10

#### -BALTIMORE, MD.-

GRACE & ST. PETER'S Park Ave. & Monument St. Rev. Rex B. Wilkes, D.D., r; Rev. James Carey, Jr., Rev. Allan W. Low Sun 8 (HC), 9 (Cho Eu), 10:15 (MP & Ser), 11 (Cho Eu & Ser), 3 (Chinese Ch S); Daily: MP 7:15, HC 7:30, EP 5; Tues HC 10, Healing Mission 10:30; C Sat 4-5 & by appt

ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS 20th & St. Paul Rev. D. F. Fenn, D.D., r; Rev. Ira L. Fetterhoff Sun 7:30, 9:30, 11 & daily

# BOSTON, MASS.

ALL SAINTS' (at Ashmont Station) Dorchester Rev. Sewall Emerson; Rev. T. Jerome Hayden, Jr. Sun 7:30, 9 (& Sch), 10:40 MP, 11 (Sol), EP & B 7:30; Daily 7, Wed & HD 10, EP 6; C Sat 5, 8

Follow the good Lenten custom of stepping up your weekday Church attendance — and go to Church every Sunday wherever your travels take you. The list is arranged alphabetically by states.

#### DETROIT, MICH .-

INCARNATION
Rev. C. L. Attridge, r; Rev. L. W. Angwin, c
Sun Masses: 7:30, 10:30. Daily: 6:30, also Mon,
Wed, Sat G HD 9; C Sat 1-3, 7-8

# ST. JOSEPH, MO.-

CHRIST CHURCH
Rev. William H. Hanckel
Sun HC 9, Morning Service & Ser 11; Thurs HC
Noon; HD 10:30

# -ST. LOUIS, MO.-

HOLY COMMUNION 7401 Delmar Blvd. Rev. W. W. S. Hohenschild, r Sun HC 8, 9, 11 1 S, 11 MP; HC Tues 7, Wed 10:30; Thurs 7:30 Devotions & Instr

#### BUFFALO, N. Y.-

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL Shelton Square Very Rev. Phillip F. McNairy, D.D., dean; Canon Leslie D. Hallett; Canon Mitchell Haddad Sun 8, 9:30, 11; Mon, Fri, Sat HC 12:05; Tues, Thurs, HC 8; Prayers, Ser 12:05; Wed HC 11, Healing Service 12:05

S1. ANDREW'S Rev. Thomas R. Gibson, r Sun Masses 8, 10 (Sung), 11:45, MP 9:30; Daily 7, Thurs 10; C 7:30-8:30

#### -MASSENA, N. Y.-

Site of the St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Projects ST. JOHN'S Rev. C. B. Persell, Jr., Rev. W. L. Gray Sun 8, 9:30, 11; Thurs 10; HD 7:45

#### NEW YORK, N. Y.-

NEW YORK CATHEDRAL (St. John the Divine)
112th Amsterdam, New York City
Sun HC 7, 8, 9, 10, MP, Ser & HC 11, Ev & Ser 4;
Wkdys HC 7:30 (also 10 Wed & Cho HC 8:45 HD);
MP 8:30, Ev 5. The daily offices are Cho ex Mon

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Park Ave. and 51st St. Rev. Irving S. Pollard in charge.
8 & 9:30 HC, 9:30 & 11 Ch S, 11 M Service & Ser, 4 Ev, Special Music; Weekday HC Tues 10:30; Wed & Saints' Days 8; Thurs 12:10; Organ Recitals Fri 12:10; Church open daily for prayer

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY CHAPEL Chelsea Square, 9th Ave. & 20th St. Daily MP & HC 7; Daily Cho Ev 6

HEAVENLY REST 5th Ave. at 90th Street Rev. John Ellis Large, D.D.
Sun HC 8 & 10, MP & Ser 11, EP & Ser 4; Tues & Thurs & HD HC 12; Wed Healing Service 12; Daily: MP 7:45, EP 5:30

ST. IGNATIUS' Rev. C. A. Weatherby 87 St. & West End Ave., one block West of B'dway Sun 8:30 & 10:30 (Sol); Daily 8; C Sat 4-5

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN Rev. Grieg Taber, D.D. 46th St. between 6th and 7th Aves. Sun Masses 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (High); Daily: 7, 8, 9:30, 12:10 (Fri); C: Thurs 4:30-5:30, Fri 12-1, 4:30-5:30, 7-8; Sat 2-5, 7-9

RESURRECTION
Rev. A. A. Chambers, r
Sun Masses: 8, 9:15 (Instructed), 10:30 MP, 11
(Sung); Daily 7:30 ex Mon & Sat 10; C Sat 4-5 115 East 74th

St. THOMAS'

Rev. Frederick M. Morris, D.D., r

Sun HC 8, 9:30, 11 1 & 3 S, MP & Ser 11, EP, Cho, Ser 4; Daily 8:15 HC, Thurs 11, HD 12:30; Noondays ex Sat 12:10

KEY—Light face type denotes AM, black face PM; add, address; anno, announced; appt, appointment; B, Benediction; C, Confessions; Cho, Choral; Ch S, Church School; c, curate; d, deacon; EP Evening Prayer; Eu, Eucharist; Ev, Evensona; ex, except; HC, Holy Communion; HD, Holy Days; HH, Holy Hour; Instr, Instructions; Int, Intercessions; Lit, Litany; Mat, Matins; MP, Morning Prayer; r, rector; r-em, rector-remeritus; Ser, Sermon; Sol, Solemn; Sta, Stations; V, Vespers; v, vicar; YPF, Young People's Fellowship.

# NEW YORK, N. Y. (Cont.) Rev. John Heuss, D.D., r

Broadway & Wal Rev. Bernard C. Newman, v Sun HC 8, 9, 11, EP 3:30; Daily MP 7:45, He 12, Midday Ser 12:30, EP 5:05; Sat HC 8, EP 1 HD HC 12; C Fri 4:30 & by appt

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL Broadway & Fulton Rev. Robert C. Hunsicker, v Sun HC 8:30, 10; Daily MP 7:45, HC 8, Mid Ser 12 ex Sat, EP 3; C Fri & Sat 2 & by appt 1

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION
Broadway & 155th St.
Rev. Robert R. Spears, Jr., v
Sun HC 8, 9:30 & 11, EP 4; Weekdays HC a
7 & 10, MP 9, EP 5:30, Sat 5, Int 11:50; CC
4-5 & by appt

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL 487 Hudson Rev. Paul C. Weed, Jr., v Sun HC 8, 9:15 & 11; Daily HC 7 & 8; C Sat 1 8-9, & by appt

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL Rev. C. Kilmer Myer 292 Henry St. (at Scammel) Sun HC 8:15, 9:30, 11, 12:30 (Spanish), EP 7' Daily: HC 7:30 ex Thurs, Sat HC 9:30, EB C Sat 5:15

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CHAPEL 48 Henry Sts Sun 8, 9:30, 11, 12:15 (Spanish Mass), 7:30 ( Daily 8, 5:30; Thurs & HD 10

#### -TOLEDO, OHIO-

GRACE Rev. John A. Greely Sun 8 HC, 11 MP 1 S HC 604 Stickney

#### -OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.-

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL Very Rev. John S. W. 127 N.W. 7 Sun 8:30, 10:50, 11; Thurs 10

#### BETHLEHEM, PA.

TRINITY
Rev. M. M. Moore; S.T.D., r; Rev. P. L. Okie, A. Sun 8, 9:30, 11; Wed 10; Fri-7:30

# PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ST. MARK'S Locust St. between 16th & 17th | Sun HC 8, 9, 11, EP 4; Daily 7, 7:45, 12, 5 Thurs & Sat 9:30; Tues & Fri 12:10; C Sat 1

# PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. MARY'S MEMORIAL 362 McKee PI., Oaklik Sun MP 10, Sung Mass with Ser 10:30; Daily y 6:30, Mass 7; Int & B Fri 8; C Fri 7-8 & by c

# -CHARLESTON, S. C.-

ST. MICHAEL'S

Rev. DeWolf Perrn
Sun 8, 9, 3 S Fam HC 9, 11:15 MP 1 S
Daily HC in Lent, Tues, Fri, Sat 7:30; Mon, V
Fri 10; Lent Preaching 11 Thurs, also Weil
in city. Spiritual Counsel by appt.

#### COLUMBIA, S. C .-

GOOD SHEPHERD

Rev. Ralph H. Kimball, r

Sun 8, 9:45, 11:30; Tues 7; Thurs & HD 10;)

EP 5:45; C 6 & by appt

#### -DALLAS, TEXAS

3966 McKinney Avenue (off, the Expressway) Sun HC 7:30, Family Service 9:15, MP 11, EP 7:3 Wed & HD 10:30

# SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

ST. PAUL'S MEMORIAL Grayson & Willow Sun 8, 9:15 & 11; Wed & HD 10

MADISON, WIS .-ST. ANDREW'S 1833 Res Rev. Edward Potter Sabin, r Sun 8, 11 HC; Daily HC 7:15 ex Wed 9:30 1833 Regent

#### PARIS, FRANCE

HOLY TRINITY PRO-CATHEDRAL 23 Ave. George V Very Rev. Sturgis Lee Riddle, dean Sun 8:30, 11 Student Center, Blvd. Raspail

The Living Church